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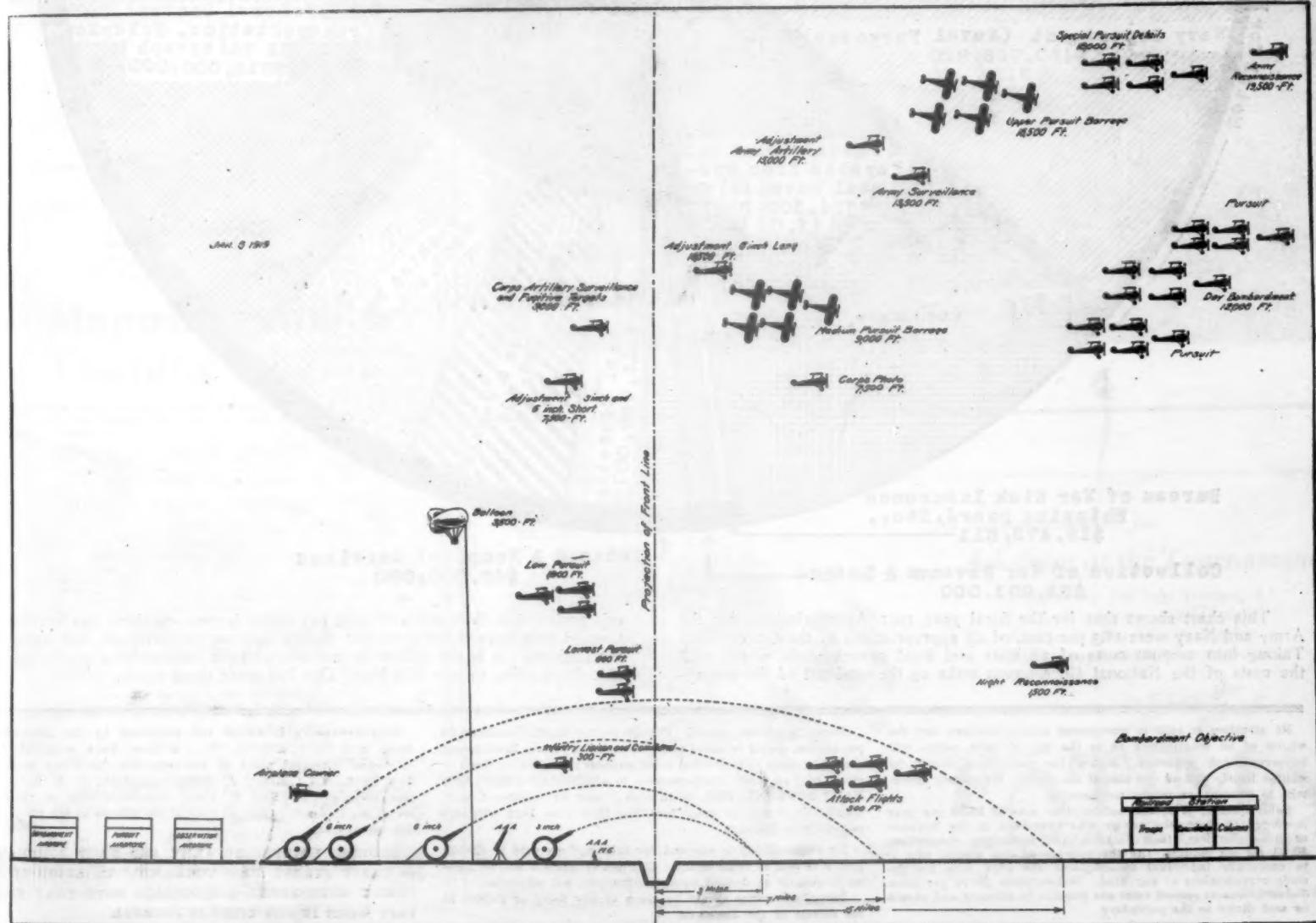
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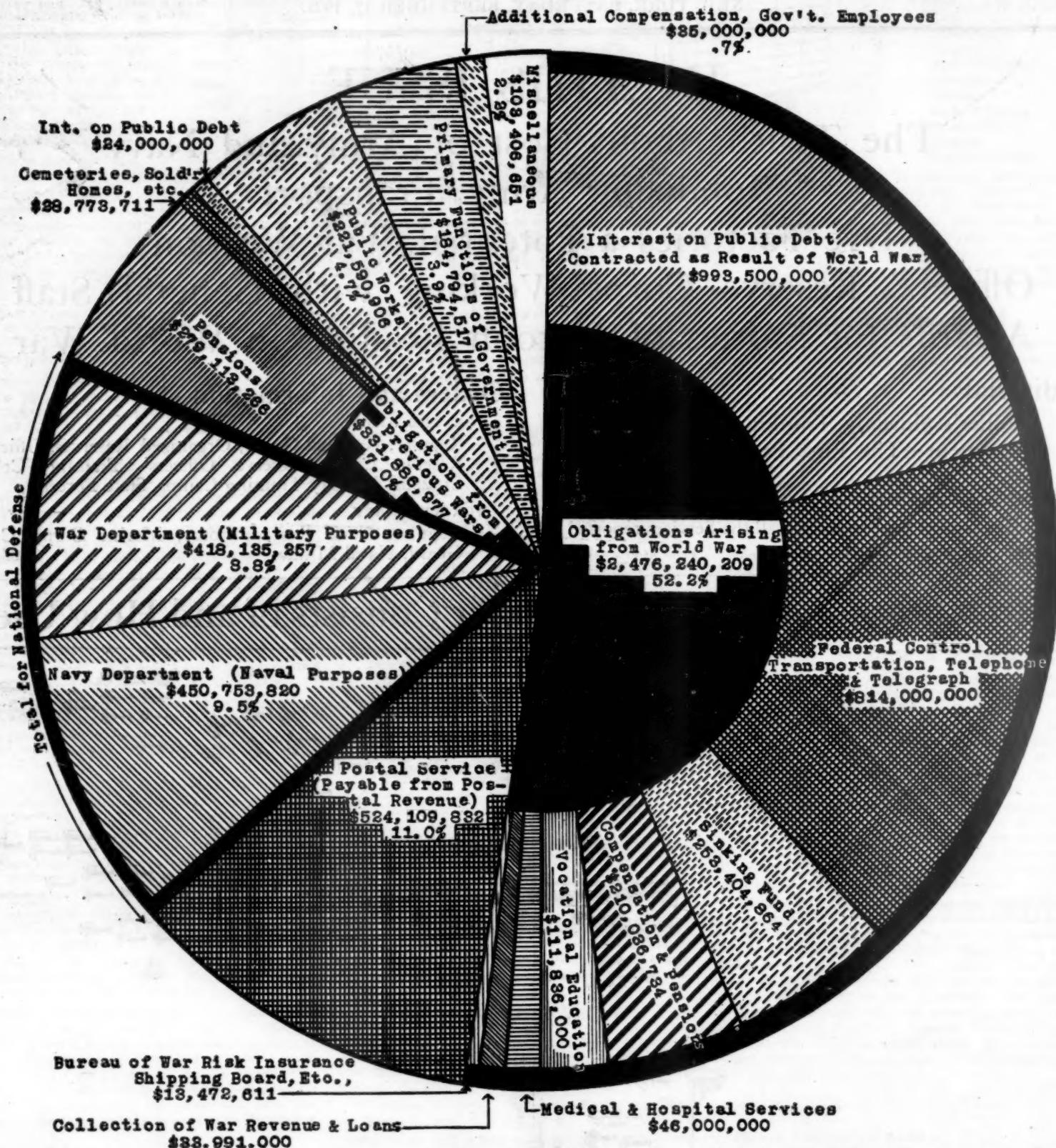
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The Truth About Cost of Army and Navy



This chart shows that for the fiscal year 1921 Appropriations for the Army and Navy were 18.3 per cent. of all appropriations of the Government. Taking into account costs of all state and local governments, which with the costs of the National Government make up the total out of the taxpay-

er's pocket, less than one-half cent per dollar is spent on these two Services. Cost of past wars is not a correct charge against preparedness, but against the pacifists. It is the failure to prepare with the consequent waste inseparable from going to war in a hurry that has made them costly.

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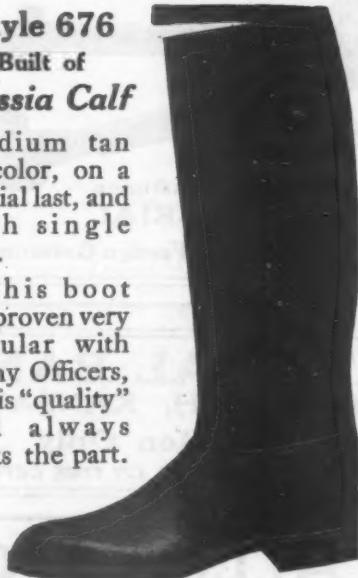
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THE AMERICAN ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL

Mobilizing Motor Transport

By John Younger, Vice-President, Standard Parts Co., Cleveland

IT seems easy to mobilize motor transport. There are nearly one hundred motor vehicles to every thousand of our population and we can actually see them running, carrying their loads, with apparent ease and regularity. Why should we worry and plan about raising a big motor transport fleet for the Army, when, here, seemingly like minnows in a stream, are to be had all kinds and capacities, available for instant use? It would seem that the men who would spring to arms and be thoroughly trained fighters in twenty-four hours, would naturally spring into the first vehicle that offered itself and drive off to the front. What a heterogeneous Robin Hood army they would make!

To my mind, the most difficult problem is that which has a seemingly very obvious solution while the real solution lies intricate and concealed. Always the obvious solution keeps popping up its head to the detriment of clear thinking and analysis. It will pay us, however, to study deeply this question of motor transport. It is just as vitally necessary to the Army as are ordnance, artillery, tanks, aircraft and all the other technicalities that enter into the study of the present day staff. The modern army is a highly complex, closely knit structure and the threads that gather it together are its messengers and carriers; the motorcycle carrying dispatches, the Ford or Dodge carrying personnel or light bulky paraphernalia, the trucks of various sizes shuttling backwards and forwards with supplies of all kinds from the day's rations of bread to shells. Then the special vehicles, repair shops on wheels, mobile offices, mobile dentists' laboratories, X-ray wagons, water sterilizers, mobile shower baths, mobile laundries, mobile libraries, everything mobile. And, finally, going off the road or on the road just as they please, perfect examples of mobility are the four-wheel and track-laying types, carrying their special ordinance supplies to the guns lying camouflaged in the woods.

It may seem unnecessary to stress this point in a technical magazine as the *ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL* is, but I find that even experienced Army officers are amazed at the mobility the motor vehicle confers on an army and also at the number of uses to which it can be put. The Army is now virtually a mobile city, and all the functions of a city, from garbage collection to sewerage and water supplies and food supplies plus housing and clothing supplies, must be made thoroughly mobile. There is nothing like this in commercial life, not even among the circuses.

Army Must Operate Anywhere

Another striking feature that distinguishes military from commercial transportation is the fact that the Army must be capable of operating anywhere it pleases. In commercial life our transportation usually centralizes around some city where highways are well paved, bridges are of substantial strength and gasoline and oil supplies are readily taken care of. Our commercial vehicle need hardly ever go off a well paved road. The Army vehicle has often to drag itself for hours along muddied ditches. The types of vehicles are therefore not necessarily the same although there is of course a family resemblance. The repair problem with this tremendous collection of

vehicles can be made hideous, by allowing the purchase of all kinds of makes and types of vehicles, without any cohesion or standardization. I believe it was the case in 1917 or 1918 that one of the important departments of the Government had about fifty-one vehicles, of which forty-six were of different makes. This is absolutely inexcusable.

Whether there be disarmament or not, it would seem to me the function of a section of the General Staff to study intensely this industrial problem. Each of these vehicles must have an engine and clutch, front and rear axle, transmission, springs, etc. By planning and skillful engineering, the number of parts common to each vehicle can be increased to a surprising degree. There are some 15,000 individual pieces on the average vehicle. Of these you will sometimes find as many as

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THE recent war showed that with the increased power of firearms of all kinds units must be dispersed not only in breadth but also in depth if enough of the individuals composing them are to remain alive and unwounded to make the attack effective in offense and to give sufficient power in defense. This necessary dispersion has so greatly increased the difficulties of command that the effective handling of the smaller units such as the platoon has become of primary importance. For this reason the *ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL* will buy the best story for \$100, the second best story for \$50, the third best story for \$25, and the fourth best story for \$15. of accounts of the handling of Infantry platoons in action during the recent war received by it up to and including the 31st of December, 1921. The only condition is that the story must be written by some one actually in the platoon concerned or sufficiently an eye witness to insure the accuracy of the description. Each story should be accompanied by a sketch-map illustrating it.

3,000 distinct separate subjects. Multiply this by the number of different vehicles that the Army has and you will appreciate the problem which you place on the maintenance man's shoulders. If, however, the engine for the two-wheel drive truck can also be used on the four-wheel drive truck and if the clutch and transmission or

the other parts can be made interchangeable, if the spark plugs for example can be the same for every vehicle, whether it be motorcycle or tank, all this is a distinct gain. So on up the line. Springs, for example, can be made of certain widths and gauges of steel, only a few being necessary to cover the whole range from the light car to the heavy truck. Just as in the case of tires: The 30 x 3½; the 31 x 4; the 34 x 4; the 36 x 6 pneumatic tires; the 36 x 4; the 36 x 6 solid tires, can be made to cover the whole range of vehicles from the Ford up to the five-ton truck.

Plans for Mobilization

Where at all possible, certain commercial considerations and types should not be overlooked. At the present moment, for example, it would be ridiculous not to standardize on the Ford car which has such tremendous means of production instantly available—further, the Ford car is one which can be used over practically all types of country. It is admirably a good military vehicle. At the opposite extreme are the track-laying, cargo-carrying vehicles which are practically not used commercially. Between these extremes it will be necessary to compromise in the design between commercial and military efficiency.

It will be impossible to pick vehicles off the streets for instant mobilization at time of war. Our industrial structure is so closely linked up with the military structure in modern warfare, that we would almost certainly disrupt both, by withdrawing transportation from one of them. We might, for example, take out of commercial service, a truck which was in the coal business, possibly carrying coal to an important power house or to an important industry. This would, of course, mean a slackening up of that particular industrial work which would eventually be a loss to the military situation. The situation would be, in fact, similar to that which confronted Great Britain in the early stages of the war, when she found that her good men had transferred themselves from the industrial machine to the military machine. Seemingly the latter was the gainer, but actually the whole country was the loser, and these men, in most cases, had to be transferred back again.

There should almost certainly be a set of plans covering mobilization at different stages. For example, it will be impossible to get the requisite number of special military motor vehicles, immediately available, unless, of course, we carry a large standing Army with all it implies. This, to my mind, is out of the question with the present feeling of the nation. It will be, however, necessary to be able to select certain commercial types which will be suitable for the early stages of warfare, until we are able to get into our problem of the ultimate best military vehicle. In other words, certain vehicles can be ordered during the first month, others during the second month and so on, but my point is that this should be done on a previously arranged program and not left to chance at the last minute. There should be officers of the General Staff, whose sole business is to study the very latest developments in motor transportation. It is a matter which we, as a nation, priding ourselves on our tremendous use of motor vehicles, should also be able to have pride in, the fact that our Army can be equipped with the finest motor transportation system available.

Officers' Reserve Corps with General Staff

By Major W. F. Lent, G.S., O.R.C.

IN accordance with the provisions of the National Defense act as amended by the act of June 4, 1920, the War Department has maintained a committee of officers, the personnel of which is composed of Regular, Reserve and National Guard representatives. Each component has had approximately equal representation. This committee has been functioning since August, 1920, and all policies, regulations and miscellaneous matters having a bearing upon National Guard, Organized Reserve or Officers' Reserve Corps have passed through the committee as contemplated by the law of June 4.

The Reserve Corps and National Guard personnel have been detailed as additional members of the War Department General Staff and in accordance with the policies of the War Department have been accorded all the rights and privileges of General Staff officers in fact. Accordingly, all matters of importance and especially such matters as affect policies or regulations have had sincere thought and careful study, knowing that the opinion of the committee was of value and would receive the fullest consideration in case of a difference of thought. The newly approved Regulations for the Officers' Reserve Corps are the result of very careful consideration and study by this committee and each provision therein has, at some time during the past year, had the personal attention of a Reserve officer whose duty it has been to make the study and report his findings to the committee as a whole.

The intent of the law has been very liberally interpreted by the Secretary of War so that no matter what the question is, if it refers to Reserve Corps or Organized Reserve personnel, the Reserve officers on duty to

represent these interests or components are consulted and their views accepted as such representatives. No attempt is made to be other than fair in such cases, and the Reserve Corps officers whose duty it is to pass on such matters feel their responsibility, appreciate their necessity and render all aid within their power to the advancement of the Reserve components of the Army of the United States.

The importance attached to the initial organization of the Organized Reserves is evidenced in the manner by which the Regular Army personnel has been selected to assist in the organization. To assure the latest thought on organization and training being brought to the Organized Reserves, a number of the officers were selected from among the recent graduates of the various Service schools and the Army War College. To such officers is given the task of assisting in reorganization of the war time units and bringing the recreated units to an efficiency that will assure prompt mobilization and peace-time training for any emergency of national scope. Associated with these officers are special committees of Reserve officers on duty at the various corps area headquarters who are making studies of the many influencing factors relative to the assignment of units, etc. It is apparent from the numerous inquiries from former Service men, that the interest in this initial organization will spell the success that it was felt would be assured after the plans of the War Department had been announced to all Reservists. Many former Service men are only waiting for their old units to be recreated, when they will be in line to rejoin.

The regulations governing the Organized Reserves and the Officers' Reserve Corps cover the field of organization and scope of training to be undertaken in this initial movement. Unquestionably the Officers' Reserve

Corps will find its greatest peace-time effort to be the aid it can give to speedily bring about a careful coordination of all training and organization with all components of the Army of the United States. The officers of the Reserve Corps called to active duty for the purpose of being a part of the executive and administrative divisions of the War Department General Staff and for duty at the various corps area headquarters have performed their tasks satisfactorily and especially have they justified the action of Congress providing for their attendance upon all committees dealing with the subject of Organized Reserves.

It is apparent that all concerned from the Secretary of War and Chief of Staff down have taken that keen interest in this vital problem of the national defense and placed every facility in the hands of those responsible for the plans of organization, which include officers of the Reserve Corps; thus assuring a hearty co-operation and understanding from the very beginning and an ultimate success that repays all the effort put forth to bring into being an Organized Reserve that is efficient and adequate for the national defense. The co-operation necessary for the complete success of prompt mobilization for an emergency is assured when it is realized what has been accomplished in the last three months with the three components; (the Regular Army, the Organized Reserves and the National Guard), actively engaged in the rehabilitation of their units and each giving to the other all aid that could possibly assist in the solution of their individual problems. There is plenty of action ahead for the officers of the Reserve Corps; the only question left is whether the former officers appreciate what an opportunity exists to assist in the organization of the Organized Reserves and for continued service to their country.

September 17, 1921.

NEW LEGISLATIVE POLICY W.D. GEN. STAFF.

The designation of Col. Edward A. Kreger, J.A.G. Department, as a member of the Advisory Council on Legislation, created by G.O. 41, W.D., Aug. 16, 1921, calls attention to the new Army legislative policy that has been adopted by the War Department General Staff. At last, the War Department and the Army appear to have a workable system of handling new legislation.

This provision of the general order is in harmony with Section 5 of the amended National Defense act, which makes it mandatory upon the Secretary of War to submit to Congress a report from the General Staff on any general policy bill which he sends to Congress. The reorganization act not only provides that the Secretary submit a report from the majority of the General Staff, but minority report or objections which members of the General Staff may make to any bill that is reported to Congress from the War Department.

It is apparent that unless the General Staff should adopt some plan by which a report can be agreed upon in the War Department, the action of the military authorities will carry very little weight with Congress. The General Staff simply must go before Congress with the united and representative opinion, if future legislation is to be directed along logical and consistent lines. The reading of the paragraph under which the advisory council is created, indicates that this was in the mind of its authors.

"The advisory council on legislation," the general order says, "shall consist of the Deputy Chief of Staff, the Assistant Chief of Staff and an officer designated by the Judge Advocate General, and its purpose shall be to promote economy and to insure that the requests for legislation are representative of the needs of the whole Army. To accomplish this purpose all proposed legislation, after consideration by the proper divisions of the General Staff, shall be referred to the council for study and recommendation, prior to their submission to the Secretary of War."

By no means is this paragraph the least important of the general order reorganizing the General Staff. It will be recalled that there was a heated discussion both in the War Department and in Congress over the character and the manner in which former Secretary Baker submitted his recommendations for the reorganization of the Army. The War College after an extended study submitted its recommendations to General March, who was then Chief of Staff. The Chief of Staff disapproved of the War College recommendation, and appointed a special committee to prepare another bill. This bill was approved by the Secretary of War and sent to the military committees. It provided for a Regular Army with an enlisted strength of 750,000 men and a different system of training of Reserves from that which had been agreed to in the War College. The same procedure was virtually gone through under Secretary Garrison in submitting recommendations in 1914.

When the members of the General Staff were called by the Senate and House Committees on Military Affairs, they did not support the War Department's plan, neither under the Garrison nor under the Baker administration. There was much confusion in the testimony of officers who were recognized as experts and, as a result, the difficulties of securing legislation were greatly increased. Congressmen invariably magnify the differences in opinion among Army officers. In both cases, the opinion or the recommendations of the General Staff prevail. However, a bitter feud was engendered in the Service and the position of the Army before Congress has weakened.

Under the plan provided for in the general order, there will be no occasion for the repetition of the controversies which have heretofore taken place among Army officers before the military committees when important legislation is pending. With this general order, the Army should go before Congress with well thought out plans which will be supported by the entire Service.

SERVICE PAY INVESTIGATION.

Four members of the Cabinet will make reports to the Wadsworth Joint Congressional Committee for the investigation of the pay of the Services. They are the Secretary of War, the Secretary of the Navy, the Secretary of the Treasury and the Secretary of Commerce. Officers of the Public Health Service under the Treasury Department and of the Lighthouse and Coast Geodetic Survey, under the Department of Commerce, will be affected by the proposed legislation, as well as Army and Navy officers. Incidentally, the National Guard, officers of the Reserve Corps and officers of the Naval Reserve Force will be affected, as their pay is based on that of the Army and Navy. Unless the present rate of pay is continued the Treasury Department and the Commerce Department will lose some of their most efficient officers from the Public Health, the Lighthouse and Coast and Geodetic Services, as well as the War and Navy Departments. It is doubtful whether there has ever been a parallel to the situation in which four departments have been interested so vitally in the same legislation.

It goes without saying that recommendations from four departments will have great weight with Congress. When the interests of the Government are taken into consideration, the amount of money involved is really of small consequence. The investigation will have to do with the real experts in four departments. Not only are the defenses of the country involved, but the safety of shipping and the health of the people. When the report of the Joint Committee is made to Congress it will become a live issue in the committees and on the floor of the Senate and the House.

OPENING OF GENERAL SERVICE SCHOOLS.

The General Service Schools, Fort Leavenworth, opened at Sherman Hall, Sept. 12, when Brig. Gen. Hanson E. Ely, commandant, and Col. Hugh A. Drum, assistant commandant, addressed the 300 officers attending, giving a brief outline of the work for the ensuing year. The school opened in the assembly room. Actual work began Tuesday morning with Infantry units study and diagram, organization of the Infantry brigade, and a lecture on the principles of organization of staffs by Col. Isaac Newell. Wednesday was devoted to the study of tactics and technique of Artillery under Lieut. Col. W. H. Burt. Sherman Hall lectures on principles of organization of staffs will be delivered by Col. R. H. Allen. Field work will begin about Sept. 22. General Ely, who delivered the opening address, arrived only a few hours previously from Washington, where he spoke at the opening of the term at the Army War College. There are 194 officers in the line class and seventy-

five in the staff class and sixty instructors, making a total of 329. Of the sixty instructors thirty are new ones at Fort Leavenworth. The school year witnesses the greatest gathering of Army officers in one post in the history of the Service. The school is under direction of Lieut. Col. Hugh A. Drum, assistant commandant. The line school is under direction of Col. H. J. Breese, and the director of the staff class will be Col. Willey Howell. Col. Arthur M. Ferguson is secretary of the Service Schools.

GENERAL WOOD TO BE GOVERNOR GENERAL.

Upon the reconvening of Congress the President intends to send immediately to the Senate the nomination of Major Gen. Leonard Wood, U.S.A., as Governor-General of the Philippine Islands. Prior to assuming the duties of that post General Wood will be placed upon the retired list of the Army. He has requested detail of the following officers to assist him in connection with his work in the Islands: Col. Frank R. McCoy, War Dept. G.S.; Lieut. Col. Gordon Johnston, Cav.; Major Edward Bowditch, Jr., Cav., and Lieut. O. C. Wood, Inf., now aid to General Wood. It is understood the Secretary of War will direct that orders be issued carrying into effect the request of General Wood as to the personnel to be detailed for his assistance.

General Wood and W. Cameron Forbes, with other members of President Harding's mission to the Philippines, sailed from Manila for Hong Kong on Sept. 11, says an Associated Press dispatch from the former city. After remaining in Hong Kong three days the mission was to go to Shanghai, proceeding later to Peking and other cities. The mission then is to visit Korea. The General and other members of the mission are then to return to Manila, while Mr. Forbes is to sail from Yokohama for the United States, taking with him the full report of the mission, a summary of which was cabled to President Harding before the mission sailed from Manila.

What We Do For Our Readers

The ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL furnishes its readers all information concerning them generally and personally in orders, drill and other regulations, Service legislation in prospect and accomplished, and as to promotion and pay. It tells of the happenings at Army posts and stations, R.O.T.C. colleges and schools, Citizens' Military Training Camps; at navy yards and stations, and the movements of the ships of the Fleet. It answers questions on all subjects of general interest to the Services in all branches. It describes new inventions for warfare on land and on sea. It describes the current fighting going on among nations. Reviews new military books and works relating to wars and their causes. Tells of the doings of veterans' organizations. Reports the sports of the Army and Navy. And notes the social events in the Service world. Its editorials are devoted to the betterment of the national defense in general, to the improvement of the Services externally and internally, and to the cause of the individual members of the Army and Navy. It is THE Service paper and has been so for fifty-eight years.

WAR RISK INSURANCE EXPLANATION.

From communications received by this paper and the United States Veterans' Bureau it appears that the article on the War Risk Insurance Act on page 1377 of the Aug. 27 edition of this JOURNAL has been misinterpreted by some of our readers. In order to allay any misapprehension which may have arisen it is desired to point out that the statements had exclusive reference to Article III of the War Risk Insurance act, which section of the act pertains only to compensation and has no bearing on insurance. The Yearly Renewable Term Insurance granted by the bureau may be applied for by men entering the active military or naval service, within 120 days from their enlistment, at any time prior to March 4, 1926, and this insurance, as such, may be retained until that date. Upon that date or prior thereto the Term Insurance must be converted into one of the permanent forms offered by the Government. The United States Government has in each case entered into a contract with the insured agreeing that upon the payment of premiums each month it will pay at the maturity of the policy, either by death or permanent total disability, certain benefits. Congress, nor any other body, will not attempt to abrogate a valid and legal contract entered into by the Government with its Service and ex-Service men.

NAVY OFFICERS CHANGE COMMANDS.

Rear Admiral Charles F. Hughes, U.S.N., has been ordered to relieve Rear Admiral Josiah S. McKean as commander of Division 8 and Squadron 4 of the U.S. Pacific Fleet. Admiral McKean becomes commandant of the Mare Island Navy Yard on Oct. 1, upon the retirement of Capt. Edward L. Beach. Capt. Luke McNamee, U.S.N., is relieved from command of the Nevada, and will report to the Navy Department as Chief of the Intelligence Office.

NEW FLAGSHIP POLICY.

With the next joint mobilization of the U.S. Atlantic and Pacific fleets a decided innovation in the policy of selecting flagships will be inaugurated when the U.S. Great Northern is assigned to this function. For the first time, when Admiral Hilary P. Jones takes command of the combined fleets, the flagship will not be a capital ship. Under the former policy the most powerful and modern battleship was selected for this purpose. While one of the battleships will be designated for the commander-in-chief of the fleet in the event that he should join the battle line, the new policy calls for a speedy and commodious ship for that officer. The Great Northern complies with these specifications. She has an ordinary speed of twenty-five knots and is an oil burner. During the war she made a round trip across the Atlantic without refueling. The assignment of the Great Northern to the Fleet as its flagship is made on the assumption that the commander-in-chief can maneuver the Fleet with greater ease from a fast ship. Her use in the joint

maneuvers will be observed closely by the naval authorities and be a subject for discussion at the Naval War College. The Great Northern, after going to a navy yard for slight alterations, will join the U.S. Atlantic Fleet.

GENERAL PERSHING'S VISIT TO FRANCE.

Gen. John J. Pershing left Washington Sept. 13 for France as bearer of the Medal of Honor authorized by Congress to be bestowed on the unknown French soldier who is buried beneath the Arch of Triumph in Paris. He was accompanied by his aid, Major John G. Quekemeyer, U.S.A. Officers serving with the A.F.G. will be designated as members of General Pershing's staff during the ceremonies. Vice Admiral A. P. Niblack, U.S.N., commanding the U.S. Naval Forces in European waters, with Rear Admiral Nathan C. Twining, U.S.N., naval attaché at London, and Capt. F. B. Upham, naval attaché at Paris, will represent the Navy at the ceremonies. The ceremonies will take place on Oct. 2 at the Arch of Triumph. Previous to this General Pershing will inspect the American forces on the Rhine, and after the ceremonies he will inspect the American cemeteries, returning to the United States not later than Nov. 1. After the ceremonial in Paris, the General will go to London to place a medal upon the tomb of the unidentified British soldier buried there. The date of the ceremonial in London has not been fixed.

NAVY DIRECTORY TO HAVE A SUCCESSOR.

The monthly Navy Directory, which was discontinued with the July number, is to be replaced by a publication called "Organization of Naval Forces and Assignment of Vessels," to be issued monthly, according to an announcement made by the Superintendent of Documents on Sept. 12. This publication will not contain the names of officers on the active and retired lists, nor the roster of officers on ships, but, as its name implies, will be confined to the organization of naval forces and assignments of vessels. The office of the Superintendent of Documents will not print the new publication mentioned until it is found that there is a sufficient demand to justify a sales edition. The statement adds: "The Navy Department regrets the necessity for replacing the Directory in its present form, as it recognized its value in conducting the business of the entire naval service, and they hope at some future date to resume its publication. It will not be possible to make an immediate refund on unexpired subscriptions, but an adjustment will be made at the earliest opportunity."

COLONEL CRAGO CANDIDATE FOR RE-ELECTION.

All who are interested in the various problems of national defense, and in the enactment of laws pertaining to that question, will be glad to know that former Congressman Thomas S. Crago, of Pennsylvania, is again a candidate for Congressman-at-Large. Colonel Crago served in the 62d, 64th, 65th and 66th Congresses, and therefore, has acquired that wide experience in legislative matters so essential for a member of Congress. His knowledge of military matters was acquired in a practical way, he having served in the Spanish-American War and in the Philippines as captain of Co. K, 10th Regt., Pa. Vols., and was later a major and lieutenant colonel of the same regiment. His knowledge of military legislation is so highly regarded in the Military Affairs Committee of the House of Representatives that a place has been left vacant in that committee in anticipation of his return this fall. Officers of the Services will recall that Colonel Crago was the one man on the floor of the House who fought so strenuously for an increase in pay for officers last year.

FEDERAL TROOPS IN WEST VIRGINIA.

The strike situation in the five affected counties of West Virginia having settled down as a result of the presence of Regular troops, Brig. Gen. H. H. Bandholtz, U.S.A., by order of the War Department, closed the headquarters of the Provisional Brigade at Charleston, W.Va., on Sept. 12 and with his staff returned to Washington, leaving Col. C. A. Martin, U.S.A., 19th Inf., in command, with headquarters at Kanawha City. The 10th, 19th and 40th Infantry regiments remained in the field. Before his departure General Bandholtz wrote to Governor Morgan thanking him and the residents of West Virginia for the manner in which they had received the Federal troops during the military occupation. Major Gen. George W. Read, U.S.A., commanding the 5th Corps Area, was to visit the West Virginia sectors that have been in disturbance, soon after General Bandholtz's departure, after which he expected to make recommendations to the War Department as to the disposition of troops.

PRESIDENT HARDING VISITS WEST POINT.

President Harding, accompanied by Mrs. Harding and Secretary of War Weeks, made a brief and unexpected visit to the U.S. Military Academy on Sept. 15. The party arrived on the President's yacht, U.S.S. Mayflower, after a brief cruise in Long Island Sound. The President, accompanied by Brig. Gen. Arthur McArthur, Superintendent of the Academy, and his staff, inspected the Corps of Cadets, and then reviewed it. Later he inspected several cadet dormitories, mess hall, kitchen, the Artillery barracks, the officers' recreation room, and the chapel, and carefully noted the need for greater space in certain instances. After luncheon the President played a game of golf, being paired with Major Richard D. Newman, U.S.A., against Under Secretary of State Fletcher and Lieut. Comdr. John B. Pallard, U.S.N., of the Mayflower. During the game Secretary Weeks visited the Academy museum. The President and his party sailed for Washington early in the evening.

SERVICE CLUB TO OPEN NEW HOUSE.

The Army and Navy Club of America will open the doors of its new clubhouse at 112 West 59th street, New York city, on Oct. 1. The new home of the officers is the building formerly occupied by the Deutscher Verein. It has been remodeled and equipped with the most modern conveniences for its new occupants. With the new accommodations the officers now are able to extend the

privileges of membership not only to active and retired officers of the Regular Establishments but also to those who served with commissioned rank in the Army and Navy in the World War, and to certain civilians who have given signal service to the country. To keep alive the ideal of American patriotism, which always has been the purpose of the club, an association has been effected with the Army and Navy Institute, which aims to promote patriotism through every educational means.

ARMY LOSES OFFICERS BY W.D. DELAY.

Nearly four months elapsed from the April examination of candidates for commissions in the Regular Army until the result of the examination was made public, and the candidates were informed as to the result. Meantime they were held in suspense, wondering whether or not they had passed, and some of them refused good business opportunities because they desired, above all, to obtain an Army commission, and finally lost out in this, as they did not pass. Others reluctantly accepted commercial positions which they could not, or did not care to give up for an Army commission when it was offered to them. One branch of the Service, which lost, by rejection of the appointments tendered, about one-third of the officers that had been assigned to it, wrote to each one of these asking him to give his reasons for refusing to accept appointment. In reply some stated they had hoped to be commissioned in another branch, others had taken note of Senator Borah's remarks on the floor of the Senate about reduction of officer personnel in the Army, one that the expense of the uniform and travel to the station assigned was too great, and other reasons were given more or less personal. The principal reason, however, and by far the most general, was because of the delay in hearing from the War Department as to whether they would be accepted or not.

Repeated attempts on the part of the candidates failed to elicit any further information from the War Department than that announcement would be made in the near future. All explanations and urgings were in vain, as the War Department had determined upon the policy of not making a single announcement concerning the result of the examination until the papers of every one examined, including those in the Philippine Islands, could be gone over and the result determined, when the whole list would be made public at once.

From the experiences of the April examination it is felt in Service circles the policy of such long delay in advising successful candidates should be altered. Men who took the August examination already are beginning to think they should hear something of the result, and rightly so. The War Department has some lively competition with the business world for the class of men who can qualify for commissions. It cannot sit down, resort to a policy of watchful waiting, and hope to fill the existing vacancies in the Army with the better qualified men of the country. The candidates for commissions have a right to expect from the War Department the treatment accorded in ordinary business methods of hiring employees, and no man, made of the material demanded of an officer, can afford to remain in continued suspense, being put off indefinitely, not knowing whether in the end he will or will not be accepted. After waiting a reasonable length of time, naturally the candidate begins to think seriously of securing employment elsewhere. There are plenty of industrial or professional institutions ready and willing to equal or even excel the Government in salaries for the services of the kind of young men the Army is looking for. A little quicker action in advising candidates no doubt will avoid a repetition of so large a percentage of rejections by candidates.

FOR PERMANENT COMMISSION, U.S.N.

Before the list of successful candidates who are to be commissioned permanently in the Navy under the examination of May is made public the papers will be reviewed by Secretary of the Navy Denby, who will also take up the matter of how many officers can be given commissions under the rigid policy of economy of the Administration. It is possible that some of the candidates who have complied with the requirements of the Navy will not be commissioned, owing to lack of funds. It is now believed that the list can be published some time before Nov. 1. It is estimated that approximately 800 passed the mental examination successfully. The papers are now in the hands of the Judge Advocate General for examination, after which they go in turn to the Chief of the Bureau of Navigation and to the Secretary of the Navy for final decision.

MODERN CAVALRY DIVISION ORGANIZED.

A modern type of Cavalry division has been organized with brigade headquarters at Fort Bliss, Texas, and Fort Douglas, Ariz. The first brigade consists of the 1st and 10th Cavalry and the second brigade of the 7th and 8th Cavalry. Col. Edwin D. Winans temporarily commands the first brigade and Col. Walter C. Short the second brigade. Major Gen. Robert L. Howze commands the division. This new division consists of a division headquarters, special troops, two Cavalry brigades, one separate battalion of Horse Artillery, one Combat Engineer Battalion, mounted; one Ambulance Company, one Division train with attached Medical Department, and chaplains. The total personnel consists of 325 commissioned officers and 4,847 enlisted men.

LAUNCH OF U.S.S. RICHMOND.

The U.S. scout cruiser Richmond, with a length over all of 555½ feet and an estimated speed of 33.7 knots, will be launched at Philadelphia Sept. 29. The vessel will be christened by Miss Elizabeth Scott, of Afton, Va.

CAMP KNOX TO BE RESTORED TO USE.

The Field Officers' Course, Field Artillery School, will be transferred by rail from Camp Knox to Camp Bragg, where it was previously located. Camp Bragg will be returned to its previous status of being operated and supplied. Previous orders, placing it under the commanding general of the 4th Corps Area during the process of abandonment, have been revoked. The 13th F.A. Brigade will remain stationed at Camp Bragg. Headquarters of the 10th Infantry Brigade, now marching from Camp Jackson to Jefferson Barracks, will march to Camp Knox for permanent station. The 11th Infantry, less two battalions now marching from Camp Jackson to Fort Thomas, will march to Camp Knox for permanent station. The battalion of Infantry now

marching from Camp Jackson to Columbus Barracks, will march to Camp Knox for permanent station.

GEN. MENOHER ASKS FOR FIELD DUTY.

Major Gen. C. T. Menoher, Chief of Air Service, has submitted to the Secretary of War a request that he be relieved as Chief of that Service. The General expresses a desire to serve in the field as commander of troops. It is believed the Secretary will approve the request.

NAVY RECRUITING RESUMED.

Recruiting in the Navy has been resumed, both for new enlistments and re-enlistments in certain ratings. All such enlistments and re-enlistments are for four years. A quota of 300 enlistments a week is allowed, distributed among various districts. First enlistment of Hospital Corps men will be limited to ten weeks, included in the 300 quota. Minimum age for enlistment is eighteen years. Ratings in which first enlistments may be made are apprentice seamen, coppersmiths, engineers, 1st and 2d class; firemen, 1st, 2d and 3d class; hospital apprentice, 1st and 2d class; musician, 1st and 2d class; and seamen, 1st and 2d class. Ex-members of the Army, Marine Corps and Naval Reserve Force, are eligible for any enlistment in the ratings named if otherwise qualified.

NEW MEMBERS IN NAVY MUTUAL AID.

The following officers have applied for membership in the Navy Mutual Aid and their applications will be accepted at the next meeting: Pharm. F. X. Francis, U.S.N.; Gun. Jacob Roeller, U.S.M.C.; Lieut. (C.E. C.) H. L. Hilton, U.S.N.; Pharm. H. S. Lansdowne, U.S.N.; Lieut. (M.C.D.S.) H. R. Delaney, U.S.N.; Lieut. (j.g.) S. H. Harrison, U.S.N.R.F. The Navy Mutual Aid membership has increased to 2,207 and the amount of one assessment to \$5,706.29. Officers desiring application blanks should address all correspondence to Secretary and Treasurer, Navy Mutual Aid Association, Navy Department, Room 1054, Washington, D.C.

SUBMARINES WIN HONORS.

United States Navy submarines during the year 1920-1921 competed within divisions for both the gunnery and the engineering "E." In Submarine Division One, based at Coco Solo, C.Z., the O-12, Lieut. M. Y. Cohen, won the gunnery (torpedo and guns) "E" and the O-16, commanded by Lieut. W. C. Burgy, won the engineering "E." In Division Six, based at San Pedro, Calif., the H-6, Lieut. T. K. Swenson, won the gunnery "E," and the H-2, Lieut. E. E. Hazlett, Jr., won the engineering "E." In Division 14, based at Pearl Harbor, T.H., the R-18, Lieut. A. G. Hatch, won the gunnery "E," and the R-11, Lieut. B. S. Killmaster, won the engineering "E."

COAST ARTILLERY DEFENSES REDUCED.

Coast Artillery Defenses to be placed on a reduced basis, incident to the reduction of the Army to 150,000 men include: Portsmouth, N.H.; New Bedford, Mass.; Eastern N.Y.; Southern N.Y.; Baltimore, Md.; the Potomac; Cape Fear, N.C.; Charleston, S.C.; Savannah, Ga.; Tampa, Fla.; Mobile, Ala.; the Columbia. In the reduction of the Coast Artillery Corps personnel provision is made for the organization of two Anti-Aircraft Battalions. The 2d Anti-Aircraft Battalion is to be organized at Fort Totten, N.Y., from the Coast Artillery personnel. The 3d Anti-Aircraft Battalion is to be organized in the Coast Defenses of San Francisco.

NEW CHIEF OF BUREAU OF ENGINEERING.

Capt. John Keeler Robison, U.S.N., has been appointed Chief of the Bureau of Engineering, Navy Department, vice Rear Admiral R. S. Griffin, retired for age. Captain Robison was born at Ann Arbor, Mich., Nov. 3, 1870. He was appointed to the U.S. Naval Academy in 1887 and after graduation always performed duty in connection with engineering, until on May 20, 1920, he attained the rank of captain, and was given duty in the Office of Naval Operations, Navy Department, which was his last post of duty.

MARINE CORPS BEGINS RECRUITING CAMPAIGN.

The Marine Corps inaugurated a vigorous recruiting campaign on Sept. 15. Not only is the corps below its authorized strength, but beginning with that date the terms of enlistment of the men who entered the corps two years ago will begin to expire. It is estimated that to maintain the corps at its authorized strength it will be necessary to enlist about 1,000 men a week for a considerable period. The terms of enlistment under which men are taken into the corps are for three and four years.

NAVAL ESTIMATES REVISION COMPLETED.

The council of the Secretary of the Navy made its final revision of naval estimates for fiscal year 1923 on Sept. 15. Under the policy of the Director of the Budget and the Secretary of the Navy, the estimates that will be submitted, will be regarded as the irreducible minimum. Assurances have been given the Secretary that not only the Director of the Budget, but the President will give unconditional support to the estimates that are to be submitted to Congress at the next regular session.

CHANGES AMONG NAVY SHIPS.

The battleships Kansas and Minnesota have been placed in reserve. The Connecticut has been ordered to the U.S. Pacific Fleet to relieve the Frederick, which is to be laid up in reserve at Puget Sound. Two additional destroyers now on duty in the Black Sea with the European Fleet will be ordered home to be placed in reserve.

MARINES ORDERED HOME.

The battalion of the Marine Corps, which has been on duty in Panama to enforce the White decision in the Panama boundary controversy, was ordered to return to the United States on Sept. 15. The battalion is coming home on the St. Mihiel and is expected to arrive in time to participate in the Marine Corps maneuvers.

Fighting Now Going On

MOROCCO.

Madrid reports quoted last week to the effect that the Spanish troops in Melilla had taken up the offensive and recaptured Nador and Zelouan have been disproved by later information. Moreover, it appears that the Spanish garrison is much more closely hemmed in than was indicated in the sketch published in this column last week. The sketch published this week shows the Spanish position according to revised information. Dispatches from Melilla state that the Spanish forces have taken up the offensive, attacking the Moorish lines at Zoco El Arbas-Rasquiviana, the neck of the narrow peninsula which incloses the Mar Chica, and that the Moors have withdrawn from Nador to Zelouan.

The Moroccan situation is complicating in a serious fashion the relations between France and Spain. The Madrid press of this week has published a remarkable statement by General Berenguer, the commander of the Spanish troops in Morocco, in which he declared that France aimed to absorb all of Africa and to make Spain a French colony, and implied that the French were largely responsible for the Spanish reverses. For some time past it has been evident that the Spanish government was suspicious of French aims in Morocco and at-



tributed to France a desire to supplant her in the possession of Moroccan territory. It is also evident that Great Britain, by reason of her interests in Gibraltar, was also equally concerned; France, holding one side of the straits, would be a very different proposition from Spain in the same position, for a powerful nation in possession of Tangier or Ceuta would largely neutralize the value of Gibraltar. Hence, a close rapprochement on the basis of common interest in Morocco has developed between Great Britain and Spain.

SOVIET RUSSIA.

The tension in the relations between Rumania and Soviet Russia, noted in these columns last week, has been further accentuated by the declaration of a state of war in Bessarabia by the Soviet government. It will be recalled that Russia has never recognized the transfer of Bessarabia to Rumania.

ASIA MINOR.

The situation on the Greco-Turk front is very obscure. However, it would appear that the Greek attack on the Turkish second line of defense between the Sakaria river and Angora has not been fully successful. Constantinople dispatches state that the Greek troops are falling back on the Sakaria. Unfavorable weather conditions are approaching, and it is doubtful whether the Greeks will attempt any further major operations this year.

THE FAR EAST.

The news of the past week relative to the Far East relates principally to the negotiations which Japan is conducting with the Far Eastern Republic and China, with a view to regularizing her status in Siberia and Shantung prior to the Conference on the Limitation of Armaments. It is reported that the essentials of an agreement have been reached by the Japanese and Russian members of the Darien conference.

INDIA.

The revolt in the Malabar district continues. The Moplahs have declared their independence and have chosen one of their leaders as the ruler. Recent London dispatches state a conspiracy to overthrow the British government has been discovered among the Sikhs of the Punjab. The opposition of the Mohammedan elements of India appears to be crystallizing under the leadership of the Ali brothers, who are said to be working in close co-operation with Gandhi, the leader of the Hindus. The latter's boycott against cloth of foreign manufacture is being vigorously prosecuted; he recently caused the people to deliver foreign-made clothes and destroyed them in huge bonfires. Bolshevik agitators in Tashkend are said to be exploiting the situation.

WORLD APOLOGIZES TO MAJOR CRESSON.

In justice to Major C. C. Cresson, U.S.A., who was mentioned by the New York Evening World in its publication on Aug. 18 of the majority report of the subcommittee of the House on the trial of G. C. Bergdall, draft evader and deserter, the paper on Sept. 15 published the following apology and retraction: "In so far as The Evening World article conveyed the idea that the majority report was intended to charge Colonel Cresson with conspiracy to bring about Bergdall's escape, it was erroneous, and The Evening World publishes the foregoing in the interests of accuracy and as a matter of justice to Colonel Cresson." Following the publication of the incorrect statement by the Evening World, Major Cresson had instituted legal proceedings against the newspaper.

FIRE IN BATTLE

The object of training men to using firearms being only for the purpose of delivering an effective fire in battle, and the World War like every other having shown that instruction must be given prior to entry into action as none of value can be given on the battlefield, all news having to do with such training will be printed in this column.

CAMP PERRY SHOOTING MATCHES.

The shooting contests at Camp Perry, Ohio, began on Aug. 31 with the annual matches of the National Rifle Association of America, and some of the most remarkable shooting ever seen on the range has been done. The attendance of marksmen from the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, National Guard, Officers' Reserve Corps, and civilians has been very large. Several world records were broken. The executive officer of the matches is Lieut. Col. M. C. Iunima, U.S.A. Following is a summary of the principal events:

Hunting Match.—Shot Sept. 6, 1,000 yards slow fire. Won by Sergt. John W. Adkins, U.S.M.C., who made 71 consecutive bull's-eyes, establishing a world's record. Sergt. Ernest Stak and C. Crowley, both of the U.S. Marines, each made a string of sixteen bull's-eyes for second place.

Auto Ordnance Match.—Shot at 500 yards, Sept. 6, rapid fire, 10 shots per man. There were 500 entries in this match, and 143 prize winners. Won by W. W. Whitman, Miss., N.G., with 50 points out of a possible 50. The next three men in order of merit, who each scored 50 points were: J. L. Turner, U.S. Inf., P. Manassa, and L. A. Borrego, Phil. Scouts, U.S.A.

Winchester Match.—Shot on Sept. 8, at 800 yards. In this competition some phenomenal shooting occurred. Sergts. Theodore B. Crowley and John W. Adkins, U.S.M.C., and Capt. H. C. Griswold, Inf., U.S.A., each breaking the previous world's record of 106 bull's-eyes at 800 yards. Sergeant Crowley after making 50 points out of a possible 50, continued shooting until he scored 116 consecutive bull's-eyes over his official score, which included one sighting shot which was a bull's-eye. This gave Sergeant Crowley a continuous string of 117 bull's-eyes, and broke the previous world's record, which was 106 bull's-eyes. Second place in the match was won by Sergt. John W. Adkins, U.S.M.C., who made a string of 133 continuous bull's-eyes, which included two sighting shots. The third man was Capt. H. C. Griswold, U.S.A., who scored 116 consecutive bull's-eyes.

Members Match.—Shot at 600 yards slow fire, Sept. 8. The following were the leaders who accomplished some brilliant shooting: Sergt. Staney Smith, Inf., U.S.A., and Sergt. J. C. Stafford, U.S.M.C., who both scored a possible 50 with twenty-seven additional bull's-eyes. W. H. Richards of New Haven, Conn., was next with a possible fifty and twenty-two additional bull's-eyes.

Wimbleton Cup Match.—Shot Sept. 9 at 1,000 yards. Won by Sergt. John A. Adkins, Lesterburg, Mo., M.C., who made 76 consecutive bull's-eyes, breaking his own record of seventy-one made on Sept. 6. G. R. Farr, civilian of Seattle, was second with seventy-one consecutive bull's-eyes. Sergeant Adkins used special ammunition and a telescopic sight S. W. Stephens, Infantry, was third with twenty-six bull's-eyes.

Pest Clinton Trophy.—Shot Sept. 9 at 200 and 600 yards, teams of six civilians. Won by the Illinois civilian team with a score of 550. The Michigan civilian team was second with 543, and Kentucky third with 542. The Minnesota and the District of Columbia teams were tied for fourth with 541.

Marine Corps Cup Match.—Shot at 600 and 1,000 yards, Sept. 10. Won by Sergt. Paul Sheely, U.S.M.C., who scored

197 out of a possible 200. He made 98 points at 600 yards, and 99 at 1,000 yards, both slow fire. Capt. J. T. Lawless, Massachusetts N.G., was second with 100 points at 600 yards and 97 to 1,000, and Sergeant V. Belamrino, Philippine Scouts, third with 97 to 99.

Enlisted Men's Team Match.—Shot Sept. 12. This match was won after a very close contest by the U.S. Army Infantry team, with a total of 549 points out of a possible 600. The team scored 263 points at 200 yards and 286 at 600 yards, and defeated the team from the U.S. Marines by just two points, and the Massachusetts National Guard and Philippines Scouts teams by four points. The Marines scored 547 points. The Massachusetts and Philippine Scouts teams, each scored 545 points.

Adjutant Generals Match.—Shot Sept. 12, 200 and 600 yards, 10 shots at each range. Won by Adjutant General P. L. Blum of Tennessee with a total of 90 points out of a possible 100. He scored 44 at 200 yards and 46 at 600 yards. Adjutant General J. J. Borres of California was second with 87; Adjutant General Jackson Morris of Kentucky, and Adjutant General R. D. Ligard of the District of Columbia tied for third with 85 points each.

Herrick Trophy Match.—Shot Sept. 13, at 100, 900, and 1,000 yards. In brilliant shooting for the Herrick Trophy, the U.S. Army Infantry team, won the match, defeating the team from the U.S. Marine Corps, by 12 points and made a world's record. The Army team scored a total of 1,738 points out of a possible 1,800. It made 591 points at the 100 yard range, 581 at 900, and 566 at 1,000 yards. The Marine Corps scored a total of 1,726 for second place and the Mass. N.G., and the U.S. Navy team were tied for third place, with 1,723. The U.S. Army Cavalry Engineers team made a total of 1,722.

Dupont Match.—Shot Sept. 13, at 1,000 yards, 10 shots for record. Won by U. W. Hurt, a civilian of Indiana, with a score of 13 bull's-eyes. C. B. Bird was second with 11 bull's-eyes.

Mrs. E. S. Crossman, wife of Capt. E. C. Crossman, formerly of the Ord. Corps U.S.A., and a resident of Los Angeles, made twenty consecutive bull's-eyes at 900 yards on Sept. 9, and established a record for women.

TEST OF SEMI-AUTOMATIC RIFLES.

The Ordnance Department of the U.S. Army test of semi-automatic shoulder rifles to be submitted for competitive test in accordance with circular announcement of general specifications, Form No. 2592, dated Feb. 1, 1921, has been tentatively set for Nov. 15, 1921, instead of Sept. 15, 1921, as originally planned. This test will be delayed inasmuch as the National Matches are taking place in September and several entrants to the test could not be prepared on Sept. 15, 1921. The same requirements and details of test as set forth in the circular letter will be adhered to. Applicants for entrance to the competitive test need only apply to the Small Arms Division, Office of the Chief of Ordnance, Washington, who will furnish all details of the test.

WAKEFIELD SHOOTING MATCHES.

The Pfaff Match at the United Service Matches recently shot at Wakefield, Mass., was won by Pvt. Frank H. Kean, 9th Inf., Mass. N.G., a member of the Mass. N.G. rifle team. Capt. Joseph Jackson, U.S.M.C., took second place. The scores of the matches furnished us for our issue of Aug. 27, page 1367, accidentally omitted the name of Private Kean, the winner of the Pfaff Match.

AVIATION

While we have always talked of three dimensions, and while we think we are three-dimensional creatures, the fact remains that up to the present we have been making use of only two dimensions. The vertical, or third dimensional distances to which we have been accustomed, when climbing a tree, traveling upstairs, or even in an express elevator going to the top of the Woolworth Building or down in a deep mine, are relatively so small that until the invention of aviation the third dimension for all practical purposes remains an unknown quantity. Aviation has commenced and is daily continuing its exploration of the third dimension and the uses to which it can be put. This inevitably means a tremendous change in many directions.

BOMBING OF THE ALABAMA.

The former U.S.S. Alabama was towed from Philadelphia on Sept. 15 to a point in Tangier Sound, where the former U.S.S. Indiana was bombed by Navy and Army aircraft same time ago. The Alabama was due there on the following day, when preparations were to begin for the bombing of the ship by the Army Air Service, which it is expected will begin between Sept. 20 and 25, and is to be completed before the end of the present month. The invitation extended to the Navy by the Air Service to participate in the tests has been declined. Various types of bombs are to be used, including gas and smoke bombs, as well as demolition bombs. Parachute flares of 7,000,000 candle power are to be utilized and targets representing human beings placed on the deck of the ship.

NEW AIRPLANE FOR EMERGENCY FLIGHTS.

A DH4-B1 with a 110-gallon gasoline capacity has been completed for use by officers of Fairfield Depot for making emergency long-distance cross-country flights. Recently they have been overhauling and rebuilding at this station a Le Pere airplane, which is now finished and has been given its initial flight test. One hundred twenty Wright, 300-horsepower motors that were remodeled for use in the new Ordnance Scouts have been completed and are now awaiting shipping instructions. The radio repair department has finally arrived at a point where a quantity of all types of radio equipment that might be called on for immediate shipment can be shipped out with the latest modifications added.

FLIGHT RECORD BY 88TH AIR SQUADRON, U.S.A.

The 88th Air Squadron, U.S.A., under command of Major D. Johnson, carrying 130 officers and men and full equipment, made an unusual record in its flight from Langley Field, Va., to West Virginia, to aid in quelling the recent civil disorders. Brig. Gen. William Mitchell, U.S.A., assistant to the Chief of Air Service, received an order at ten o'clock a.m. Sept. 1, at Langley Field to send an air force to the disturbed area. He selected the 88th Squadron, which was off on its flight to West Virginia fully equipped, one hour later. At three p.m. the same day the fifteen airplanes had completed the

flight of 320 miles to West Virginia. This is the first time that an airplane squadron has been used in civil disorder in the United States, and the flight is considered a record one of its kind.

BENEDICT CROWELL HEADS AERO CLUB.

Benedict Crowell, former Assistant Secretary of War, was elected president of the Aero Club of America in New York city on Sept. 10. He fills the vacancy caused by the resignation of Myron T. Herrick, Ambassador to France. Lieut. Col. Harold E. Hartney, who commanded the 1st Pursuit Group, A.E.F., and was until Sept. 10 head of the Civil Affairs Division in the office of the Chief of the Air Service, was elected executive secretary of the club, succeeding Capt. Maurice G. Cleary.

NAVY BUREAU OF AERONAUTICS.

Complete organization of the Bureau of Aeronautics in the Navy Department was attained by Sept. 1 and it then began functioning as an autonomous bureau, as directed in the general order issued on Aug. 11. One change in the order was approved, providing for an executive assistant to the chief, Rear Admiral William A. Moffett, whose assistant chief will be Capt. Henry C. Mustin, U.S.N. The work of incorporating the Engineering and Construction and Repair Division which have had cognizance of aviation is proceeding, and the fitting of space in the second wing of the Navy Building to accommodate the new bureaus is nearly complete. Rear Admiral Moffett will have spacious offices in the rear of the third floor of this wing overlooking the Lincoln Memorial.

The Horse

ADVANTAGE OF HORSE OVER AUTOMOBILE.

That excellent and widely known organization, the Horse Association of America, makes a strong point in favor of the horse as against automobiles by quoting an address delivered at the annual convention of American Meat Packers, held in Chicago, by Oscar G. Mayer, of the committee on local deliveries. Delivery costs, he observed, form a large factor in marketing expense, and added: "The committee's investigation on the comparative costs of operating gas and electric autos as compared with horses leads inevitably to the conclusion that gas automobiles cost more to operate than horses, if they are to compete in the radius in which horses are usable. At the risk of offending our friends, the motor truck salesmen, it must be said that the horse has been, and will continue to be, our most faithful and economical servant. Under twenty miles per day the horse is most economical. The useful life of a horse in the packer's service has been conservatively estimated at ten years, that of a wagon fifteen years, and of a set of harness fifteen years. The average life of a gasoline auto will not exceed seven years. Horses can be fed to-day at sixty-five cents per day; automobiles do not feed as cheaply. Horse repair bills, that is, the services of old 'Doc Spavin,' are a negligible item; automobile repair bills are not. The investment in a team of horses and a wagon is certainly no more than twenty-five per cent. of that in an automobile of like capacity. Hence our conclusion, that on work within the horse's radius the horse will not be denied. At mileage ranging between twenty and fifty miles per day, with frequent stops, electrics show an advantage over gas trucks." Horses at work in Chicago increased from 30,388 on Jan. 1, 1920, to 33,600 on June 1, 1921, a gain of over 3,000 head, or more than ten per cent.

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ARMY HORSES AT WARRENTON, VA., SHOWS.

There was a large Army representation of riding horses from the 3d Cavalry and the Remount Service at the recent horse show at Warrenton, Va. According to reports the mounts of the officers of the Army clearly excelled those of the civilians in the jumping contests. In the handicap jumping class, in which there were fifty entrants, the military entries won first, a second and fourth places, and in the 4 ft. 6 in. jumping class the military entries won second and third places.

Sport

ARMY WINS FROM CIVILIANS.

In a polo game between an Army team and one of the Rumson Country Club, of Rumson, N.J., played on Herbert Field on Sept. 3, the Services team won by a score of 14 to 2. Most of the game was played in a rainstorm. The line-up was: Army—Majors A. H. Wilson 1, Harry D. Chamberlin 2, J. G. Quackenbush 3, W. W. Erwin 4.

V.M.I. FOOTBALL SCHEDULE.

The football schedule of the Virginia Military Institute has been arranged as follows: Sept. 24, Roanoke College, Va.; Oct. 1, Hampton Sidney; Oct. 8, Wade Forest; Oct. 15, University of Virginia, all at Lexington. Oct. 22, University of Pennsylvania at Philadelphia; Oct. 29, University of North Carolina, at Raleigh, N.C.; Nov. 5, University of North Carolina, at Richmond or Norfolk, Va.; Nov. 12, University of Kentucky, at Louisville; Nov. 24, Virginia Tech., at Roanoke, Va. The alumni of the V.M.I. are arranging to go to Philadelphia on the occasion of the game with the University of Pennsylvania, to Lexington on Oct. 15 for the University of Virginia game and to Richmond or Norfolk for that with the University of North Carolina.

ARMY OFFICERS RACE AT BELMONT PARK.

In the Army officers' handicap race, which took place at Belmont Park track, Long Island, on Sept. 12, the distance being one and three-quarter miles and the purse \$1,000, Lieut. Thomas H. McCree took first place on Courteous, a Remount Service mount, while Major Stanley Koch, on Chester II, and Major Charles L. Stevenson, on Madelle, took second and third places, respectively. Capt. A. P. Thayer rode Avonbear and Capt. G. O. Temple Katie Canal. The winner's time was 3:19 3-5.

TRAP SHOOTING CONTEST AT COLUMBUS.

Several officers stationed at Camp Bening on Sept. 5 competed in the trap shooting event of the holiday program which took place at Columbus, Ga. Firing with a handicap of twenty against forty-six competitors, Lieut. E. M. Pendleton, 29th Inf., U.S.A., secured high score, with 178 kills out of 200. Major E. J. Lyman, of the same regiment, with a similar handicap, was second, with 171. Capt. H. H. Davis, also of the 29th, tied for fifth place, with 168. In the swimming race for men, Capt. Elbridge Colby, 29th, was declared winner.

2D DIVISION TEAM DEFEATS ALL-STARS.

In a fast game of polo between teams from the 2d Division and an all-star team, in which two Army officers played, which took place at Camp Travis on Sept. 4, victory went to the 2d Division. Major Terry de la M. Allen and Capt. J. W. Rafferty played their usual good game for the 2d, while Major W. S. Smith did extra good playing for the All-Stars. During the game Lieut. G. C. Benson suffered a severe fall and was compelled to retire. The lineup was: 2d Division—Lieutenant Benson, 1; Major Allen, 2; Captain Rafferty, 3; Major Anderson and Capt. P. H. Carter, 4 All Stars—Mr. Negley, 1; Major Smith, 2; Mr. Meadows, 3; Major V. P. Hall, 4. Referee, Lieut. Col. P. W. Corbusier.

ARMY POLO TEAM SCORES AT PHILADELPHIA.

In a polo game between an Army team and one from the Meadowbrook Fox Hunters, played at the Philadelphia Country Club, Philadelphia, on Sept. 10, the occasion being the opening of the national polo championship tournament of America, the latter won by a score of 15 to 9. The lineup was: Army—Major A. J. Wilson, 1; Major H. D. Chamberlin, 2; Lieut. Col. Lewis Brown, Jr., 3; Major W. W. Erwin, back, Meadowbrook Fox Hunters—F. S. von Stade, 1; R. Wanamaker, 2; E. C. Bacon, 3; R. E. Strawbridge, back.

The second Army team met the Philadelphia Country Club's four on Sept. 13 and was defeated by a score of 10 to 6. Excellently mounted and playing with a reckless abandon that threatened dire results on several occasions, the Army four put up a smashing game. A large group of officers along the side lines, led by Lieut. Col. Lewis Brown, Jr., greatly amused the crowd by their stentorian coaching. Major Swift's play was the best exhibited by any of the Army men this year. He scored three goals, all after a hard gallop. Major Patterson's sterling defense prevented a number of scores. The Army was handicapped by a soft field, to which it was unaccustomed. The lineup: 1, Major Sloan Doak; 2, Major Vincent P. Erwin; 3, Major Innis P. Swift; back, Major G. S. Patton, Jr. Philadelphia Country Club—1, Thomas Stokes; 2, W. S. Stokes, 3, E. L. Stokes; back, B. McFadden.

15TH U.S. CAVALRY POLO TEAM WINS.

The 15th U.S. Cavalry polo team after winning so decisively at the Denver, Colo., tournament, went to Colorado Springs and defeated the strong teams from Wichita County Club and the Cheyenne C.C., winning the Broadmoor cup presented by Mr. Penrose. The team consisted of Major R. W. Holderness, Captains Waldron, Tobin, and Falck, all of the 15th Cavalry. The last game of the tournament was hard fought, resulting in a score of five to three in favor of the Army team. Major Holderness scored two goals, Captain Waldron two and Captain Falck one.

NATIONAL GUARD

ACTIVE SERVICE RECORDS OF ORGANIZATION.

Major Gen. George C. Rickards, Chief of the Militia Bureau, is making an effort to obtain from the adjutants general of all states and territories information as to when, where and the length of time National Guard organizations are called out for duty. In his letter to the adjutants general on the subject, General Rickards says in part: "It is well understood that the National Guard of the country at large renders a great deal of service and very valuable service on those occasions when it is called out in support of civil authorities, but so far as is known in this office exact information as to the extent of such work is not now available. It would appear, however, that the Militia Bureau should be in a position to show records of all such service performed by the National Guard of the various states." In addition to the specific data requested as to date of call, place of service, name of organizations, number of officers and men who reported for duty, duration of service, the nature of the work, such as suppression of riot, protection of jail, relief in case of disaster, etc., is asked for.

REORGANIZING WEST VIRGINIA NATIONAL GUARD.

Reorganization of the West Virginia National Guard is proceeding with all possible speed, according to Adjutant Gen. John H. Charnock, W.V.N.G. A machine gun company and a rifle company are being organized in Charleston as the nucleus of an Infantry regiment, while plans are being made for the organization of a Field Artillery unit. Seven other units for the Guard are being formed in other parts of the state, but details as to their location or the branch of the Service to which they would be attached were temporarily withheld. Under the law passed by the Legislature in 1921, provision was made for the establishment of a National Guard, the strength of which was not to exceed 6,400 officers and men.

Some of the high officers of the West Virginia National Guard are in favor of having a gas unit organized for the force, and it is understood that the War Department will be requested to furnish the necessary outfit. Adjutant Gen. John H. Charnock, of West Virginia, was quoted on Sept. 7 as saying that he was not sure the War Department would authorize the organization of a gas unit, but he was hopeful that it might.

TWENTY-EIGHT UNITS OF N.C.N.G. RECOGNIZED.

On Sept. 1 twenty-eight units of the North Carolina National Guard had been recognized by the War Department with the following branches of the Service represented: Infantry, 17 companies; Signal Corps, 1; Coast Artillery, 1; Machine Gun, 1; Cavalry, 4; Engineers, 1; Field Artillery, 3. Two additional batteries of artillery are practically ready for muster.

NEW YORK.

The Defendam Association, the Veteran Corps of the 22d Regiment, N.Y.N.G., now known as the 102d Engineers, U.S.A., led by Capt. Charles J. Dieges, president of Defendam, paid a visit to the regiment, which is in the camp at Peekskill, Thursday, Sept. 1, 1921, when they were guests of Col. Frederick E. Humphreys and

his staff, and greatly enjoyed the visit. The Veteran Corps have adopted resolutions expressing profound sorrow at the death of Col. John T. Camp, a former commander of the 22d, on Aug. 31, 1921, and attesting their regard and esteem for him.

Co. B, Signal Corps, 27th Division, N.Y.N.G., has purchased an officers' house at Camp Upton, N.Y., from the War Department and will tear it down and move the material on motor trucks to Patchogue, Long Island. At the latter place the house will be re-erected near the Great South Bay and will be used as a Signal Corps Country Club. The work of removal is being done by members of the Signal company.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Brig. Gen. John H. Sherburne, commanding the 1st Field Artillery Brigade of Massachusetts National Guard, after a notable service of many years, has resigned because of differences of opinion with Governor Cox regarding the strength of the National Guard. The Governor has accepted the resignation with regret and in making the announcement also said: "There has been considerable difference of opinion as to how large the new National Guard should be at the present time. At present there are 7,200 men, and I am quite sure that Massachusetts has done more for the National Guard than any other state of the same population." General Sherburne in a statement said that he had organized Batteries B and D of Worcester, which the previous administration had promised should be retained in the service as Field Artillery, and that he had recently been informed that these batteries would be reorganized with Infantry. "The batteries made a splendid record," said the General. "I could have included the officers and men in the two Field Artillery regiments had I known they would not be taken care of. As faith was broken, I could not retain self-respect and continue as an officer of the state forces."

Governor Cox has appointed Col. Richard K. Hale, O.R.C., a brigadier general to succeed Brig. Gen. John H. Sherburne, in command of the Field Artillery Brigade, Mass. N.G. He is an officer of wide experience and first enlisted in the Field Artillery of the Massachusetts N.G. in 1902. He served as a lieutenant colonel, 1st Field Artillery, during the Mexican border troubles in 1916 and during the World War. He was detached from his regiment Feb. 27, 1918, and assigned as G-1, G.H.Q., then assigned as assistant chief of staff, 2d Army Corps, March 15, 1918. He was assigned as assistant chief of staff, Headquarters American Embarkation Center, Feb. 3, 1919, and assigned as chief of staff of the 26th Division in March, 1919. While in service abroad General Hale attended the General Staff College from Nov. 16, 1917, to Feb. 11, 1918. He was commissioned as colonel, Massachusetts National Guard, retired list, Nov. 30, 1920, and holds a commission of colonel in the O.R.C.

VIRGINIA.

Governor Westmoreland T. Davis of Virginia has appointed Lieut. Col. Samuel Gardner Waller, of Front Royal, brigadier general of the Virginia National Guard. General Waller has been Assistant Adjutant General of Virginia for the past year. He served overseas as battalion commander in the 116th Infantry, U.S.A., with which regiment he returned home as lieutenant colonel.

INDUSTRIAL MOBILIZATION

Along with the great American fallacy that we can raise an Army overnight is the still greater but more modern one that we can turn out the armament the next day. We cannot understand that in order to have effective INDUSTRIAL MOBILIZATION in war we must have INDUSTRIAL PREPARATION in peace.

DYE FACTORIES A POTENTIAL WAR WEAPON.

The general impression is that perfumes are derived from flowers. The fact is they are. But as Brig. Gen. Alonzo A. Fries, Chief of the Chemical Warfare Service, says, many of them to-day are made from the flowers of the carboniferous era of the earth's development, having been preserved through the centuries in the coal we use for fuel. To substantiate his statement, General Fries produces small bottles containing perfumes with the odors of violets, roses, pansies, or most any flower one might choose, which he insists are made from coal tar. He then proceeds to explain, by the aid of a chart, how the ten "crudes" of coal tar are divided into their last atoms, and that from these various medicinal properties are obtained, besides photographic chemicals, and numerous other chemicals, one of which is perfume. Various grades of lubricating oils are procured from coal tar, carbolic acid, dyestuffs, and scores of medicines, besides powerful explosives and poisonous gases used in chemical warfare.

It is because of the last two elements mentioned that the Chemical Warfare Service has shown itself so vitally interested in the encouragement of legislation looking to the protection of the infant dye industry of this country, and the chemical industry generally. Begun by the Germans and finished by the Allies in the World War, the use of gas has proved beyond question to be a practical and effective method of warfare. Toxic gases have been permanently adopted as one of the principal weapons of the Regular Army. Unlike 155-mm. guns, howitzers, Stokes mortars, machine guns, battleships, tanks, etc., an adequate store of war gases is not dependent upon large appropriations of money by Congress, but upon the development of the dye industry of the United States. Because of the process by which coal tar dyes are produced, a large number of well equipped commercial dye factories in the country would serve as a potential store of this class of weapon. The same machinery employed for the production of dyes for the coloring of fabrics, can be converted quickly and cheaply for the manufacture of

phosgene, chlorine, mustard gas, and the many chemicals which, when properly combined, form the toxic gases employed in modern warfare.

This country did not appreciate the significance of Germany's monopoly of dyes and dyestuffs until the people were obliged to pay two or three times the usual price for certain colored rags and dress goods long before we entered the World War. Then our eyes were opened wider when Germany let go her poison gases over the lines of the Allies. She simply diverted her dye factories into poison gas factories, thus bolting far ahead of the other nations which had to construct complete new gas plants from the ground up to meet Germany at her own game.

Chemists of the United States seized upon this opportunity to inaugurate a vigorous campaign after the war for the protection of the chemical industry of this country, and have been insisting upon tariff legislation to this end. Effort along the same line has been made in Great Britain with more or less success. Germany is gradually getting back to her pre-war status in the production of dyestuffs and other chemicals. Having systematically proceeded in the chemical field for more than forty years, Germany has more good chemists and more ample means of chemical production than other countries. However, this need not retard development of the dye industry in our country. After about two years of unceasing effort, sponsors of measures to protect the United States dye industry have succeeded in securing the passage of temporary legislation which places an embargo on dyes for three months beginning Aug. 27. The object of passing this short-time embargo law at this time is to await the next session of Congress when the bill, which has been pending and debated in Congress for more than two years, may be taken up again.

The plan is that dyes produced in sufficient quantity at a reasonable price, and within a reasonable length of time in the United States shall not be purchased abroad. There will be no prohibition of purchasing in foreign countries dyes that can not be procured from United States industries under the conditions of reasonable cost and time of production. As rapidly, however, as dye factories in this country are developed and are able to meet the nation's requirements of the particular dyes, they will be included on the list of those covered by an embargo, and foreign trade will thus be excluded. Under such protection full development of the dye industry of the country will not be hampered, and if the chemists and financial promoters proceed to enlarge the industry as they will have opportunity to do, adequate military preparedness, so far as sufficient means of procuring toxic gases are concerned, will not depend upon Con-

gressional appropriations, but will lie as a potent factor in each commercial dye factory in existence.

MEETINGS OF THE S.A.E.

The Dayton Section expects to hold its first fall meeting about Oct. 1. The subject will be radiation and will probably be treated by one of the officers of McCook Field. Tentative dates for Detroit Section meetings are Sept. 28, Oct. 21, Nov. 18, Dec. 23, Feb. 24, March 24, April 28 and May 26. Subjects to be considered include: Fuel problem, research, progress of aeronautics, passenger car bodies, production. The Indiana Section will have a paper on chassis design at its opening meeting of the season which is scheduled for Sept. 23. The Metropolitan Section on Sept. 15 will give a synopsis of the papers presented at the fuel session of the society held in May. The New England Section will follow the custom which worked out so successfully last year in holding its meetings in various cities throughout its territory; the first one being an outdoor meeting in Worcester on Sept. 17. The Pennsylvania Section will open its season with a meeting at the Torredale Golf Club on the afternoon and evening of Sept. 22. Sports will occupy the afternoon. After dinner there will be a brief discussion of some of the more important papers that were presented at the meeting of the society held in May. President Beecroft has accepted an invitation to be present.

NAVAL ARCHITECTS AND MARINE ENGINEERS.

The year book for 1921 of the Society of Naval Architects and Marine Engineers of New York city, of which Rear Admiral Washington L. Capps, U.S.N., is president, former Naval Constr. Francis T. Bowles, U.S.N., past president, Rear Admiral D. W. Taylor, U.S.N., honorary vice president, and Vice Admiral A. P. Niblack and Capt. H. I. Cone, U.S.N., vice presidents, has just been issued. It contains a list of officers, honorary and associate members, life and associate life members, members, associates and juniors; the constitution and by-laws, an index of titles of papers submitted to the society at its meetings and published, and general information about the society. The twenty-ninth general meeting of the society is to be held in New York city on Nov. 17-18. During the week of Nov. 4 the first annual exhibit of the Marine Equipment Association is to be held at the Engineering Societies Building, New York, the association holding a joint meeting with the society on Nov. 17, when papers are to be presented on electrical propulsion and on electrical auxiliaries.

CORPS AREA COMMANDERS VS. MILITIA BUREAU.

The question has been raised in Army circles as to whether the decentralization policy of the War Department by which not only the Regular Army, the Organized Reserves, the civilian military training activities, but also the National Guard are to be placed under the jurisdiction of the corps area commanders, will not interfere with the functions of the Militia Bureau. The attention of General Pershing has been called to this question, and it is stated he has directed that a thorough study of all of its phases be made before any policy is adopted. General Pershing in various ways has let it be known that he will not approve any policy that does not tend to encourage the development of the National Guard and create the most cordial relations between it and the Regular Army and the Organized Reserves. At the same time it is being urged that if the corps area commanders are to function in carrying out this policy they must be given authority to deal with the National Guard as well as with all other forces which compose the Army of the United States. The question came up when it was proposed that the National Guard should apply to the corps area commanders for the supplies they are entitled to draw from the Federal Government. The plan is for the National Guard in a corps area to apply to its commanding general, and for him to apply to the Militia Bureau after he has approved the application. To this procedure objections have been raised and the issue made. It is understood that there is a division of opinion in the National Guard as well as the Regular Army on this point. Some of the National Guardsmen are reported to favor a plan by which they will deal directly with the corps area commanders. Those who place great confidence in the Militia Bureau think that this would be contrary to the spirit if not the letter of the law under which the bureau is created.

LIMIT ON TRANSFER AND DETAIL IN ARMY.

So many applications for transfer and detail from one branch of the Service to another have been made that it has been found necessary to place a limit upon such changes. After study of the subject in the Personnel Division of the War Department General Staff a general policy has been adopted by three restrictions to be placed upon details and transfers which have been approved by the Secretary of War. The restrictions are: (1) An officer commissioned in any branch will not be permitted to transfer to another branch until he shall have completed one year's service in the branch in which originally commissioned; (2) an officer transferred to another branch will not be permitted to again transfer until he shall have completed two years' service in the branch to which transferred, unless proven manifestly unfit; (3) an officer detailed at his own request to a branch other than that in which commissioned will not be relieved from such detail until he shall have completed two years' service with the organization to which detailed unless proven manifestly unfit.

PROTECTING NON-COMS. AND RATED SPECIALISTS.

The Secretary of War has directed that great care be exercised in the assignment and in the reduction of the excess of non-commissioned officers and rated specialists. It is recognized as the result of the reorganization of the Army, rendering organizations inactive, that many efficient and faithful enlisted men of this character will be reduced. The Secretary expressed the desire to protect them as far as possible in the reorganization. The announcement is made that it has been found necessary to continue the restrictions of W.D. Cir. 87 on the promotion of non-commissioned officers and rated specialists until a survey is made. Commanding officers have been ordered to make this survey and report to the War Department not later than Oct. 1, 1921.

RESERVE FORCES OF THE ARMY AND NAVY

Officers' Reserve Corps
Naval Reserve Force

Enlisted Reserve
Corps

Reserve Officers'
Training Corps

Citizens' Military
Training Camps

OFFICERS' RESERVE CORPS.

O.R.C. REGULATIONS ISSUED THIS MONTH.

It is expected that the regulations for the Officers' Reserve Corps will come from the printer not later than Oct. 1. Under the present plan the regulations will be distributed through the corps area commanders. This is in line with the policy of the War Department, which places the Reserve officers and Organized Reserves under the jurisdiction of the commanding generals of the corps areas for the purpose of administration. Through these commanding generals every Reserve officer will receive a copy of the regulations. The War Department announces that the regulations, which have been approved by General Pershing, Chief of Staff, contain a special provision, conforming to the law, in the appointment of officers who served in the Army between April 6, 1917, and June 30, 1919.

While primarily these regulations deal with all classes of persons in regard to eligibility for appointment, assignment, training and promotion, an effort is made at this time to obtain applications for appointment from those who had service in the war. During the war there were approximately 185,000 commissioned emergency officers in the Army. In the year 1919 the Army was engaged in demobilization and reorganization, and nearly all of the emergency officers were discharged from the Service. In the latter part of 1919 much thought was devoted by the chiefs of branches and bureaus in perfecting a reorganization of the Officers' Reserve Corps. Policies were established and a board appointed for the purpose of reviewing all of the emergency officers' records, upon which the boards made recommendations for appointment to the reorganized O.R.C. These boards recommended an increase in grade for certain emergency officers which were tendered and accepted. When it was realized that the task involved in each case was so large that it was impossible for the board to consider all of them before the amended National Defense act of June 4, 1920, became effective, an attempt was made to adopt a general policy by which officers who had received recommendations for promotion before the signing of the armistice would be entitled to them in the O.R.C. Before this policy was put into effect the act of June 4, 1920, was passed, and the War Department was prohibited from further consideration of officers for higher grade than they held during the war. The result was that thousands of officers for whom the board was willing and eager to make recommendations for higher grades and which they would have been entitled to under the proposed policy of the War Department were disappointed, many of them refusing commissions in the O.R.C.

It is believed that under the new regulations governing the corps this condition will gradually be equalized as provisions governing the promotion of qualified officers, who served for a period of not less than one year during the war, to undergo an examination for promotion after he has held a Reserve commission for a period of a year, have been adopted. Officers who have already received an increase in grade will not be eligible to undergo an examination for promotion to a higher grade until they have served three years in their present grade. As a general rule, the regulations provide that Reserve officers must serve three years in each grade. This will make the flow of promotions in the O.R.C. about equal to that of the Medical Corps of the Regular Army and under normal conditions to the line of the Army. As Reserve officers at mobilization periods will be called to active duty, it is believed that their age should be about equal to that of the Regular Army and those of the National Guard.

The regulations go into detail in the scheme of dividing the corps into groups. They also provide that for administrative purposes all Reserve officers will report both in time of peace and war to corps area commanders. The scheme for dividing Reserve officers into groups is as follows:

How Officers Will be Assigned.

All Reserve officers will be assigned to one of three groups, viz: General Assignment Group; Branch Assignment Group; Territorial Assignment Group. These group designations are abbreviated as follows: G.A. Group; B.A. Group; T.A. Group.

Officers are placed in the G.A. Group by The Adjutant General upon the application of a chief of the War Department activity. The officers comprising this group are selected by the chiefs of activities who desire their services in connection with some purely War Department function. Officers may also be chosen by the chiefs of branches of the Army and placed in the B.A. Group. Officers of this group are available for assignment to special duties or activities not pertaining to the G.A. Group and not falling under the jurisdiction of the corps area or department commanders. Officers for this group are selected and recommended by the chiefs of branches and are assigned by The Adjutant General in accordance with these recommendations. The third group is the T.A. Group. When members of this group are available for assignment by corps area commanders to organizations and activities within the corps area such assignment may be made to any one of the three components of the Army, namely: The Regular Army, National Guard, or the Organized Reserves. It is provided, however, that assignment to the Regular Army and to the National Guard will be made in accordance with instructions issued by the War Department. Officers in the T.A. Group will be assigned to a great extent to the third component, the Organized Reserves.

The purpose of the Organized Reserves is to provide a trained, organized and well balanced force which may easily and promptly be expanded into an adequate part of the Army in case the need arises. It will be noted that this component, the Organized Reserves, is purely a war force. This does not mean that the Reserve officers assigned to this component will not receive training and will remain inactive until an emergency arises. On the other hand if funds are available the officers belonging to the Reserve Corps will receive adequate training and experience irrespective of assignment to groups or components.

The War Department is mindful of the fact that Reserve officers may reside temporarily outside of the continental limits of the United States. To provide for this a policy has been adopted under which such officers will be given territory assignments and assigned to appropriate corps areas or departments by the Chief of the Personnel Bureau of The Adjutant General's Department. In the event of war Reserve officers will receive orders to report to the group to which they are assigned.

OFFICERS ACCEPTING COMMISSION IN O.R.C.

The following commissions in the Officers' Reserve Corps have been accepted. The last preceding list was published on page 34, our issue of Sept. 10:

Abel, Raymond L., 2d Lieut., C.W.S., Wrightsville, Pa.
Ashman, Russell F., Capt., Inf., Cleveland Heights, Ohio.
Banister, John R., Jr., Capt., Inf., San Antonio, Texas.
Berglund, Carl R., 2d Lieut., Air Service, Detroit, Mich.
Bowles, Aubrey R., Jr., 1st Lieut., Cav., Richmond, Va.
Bradley, Allen R., 2d Lieut., Q.M., Toledo, Ohio.
Briggs, William R., 2d Lieut., Inf., Columbus, Ohio.
Burton, Josephine M., 1st Lieut., Inf., Clearedon, Texas.
Conrad, Glenn V., 2d Lieut., Inf., Air Service, Burlington, Iowa.
Cordier, Auguste J., 1st Lieut., Inf., New York city.
Degan, John P., Capt., Med., San Francisco, Calif.
Duggan, William B., 2d Lieut., A.G., Atlanta, Ga.
Finn, Martin J., 1st Lieut., Q.M., Indianapolis, Ind.
Fowler, Thomas J., 1st Lieut., Inf., St. Paul, Minn.
Garcia, Jose L., Capt., Inf., Bayamon, P.R.
Gill, Edmond A., 2d Lieut., Air Service, Alton, Ill.
Hall, Russell F., 2d Lieut., F.A., San Francisco, Calif.
Jesse, Robert D., 2d Lieut., F.A., Fairmont, W.Va.
Knapp, Ulysses A., Major, Inf., Fairmont, W.Va.
Laning, Elmer E., Capt., Inf., Dallas, Texas.
Lawler, John A., Major, J.A.G., Hastings, Nebr.
Logan, Eric B., 2d Lieut., Inf., Avalon, Pa.
McClennan, Curtis L., 2d Lieut., Inf., Pearl Harbor, H.T.
McMahon, William E., Major, J.A.G., Bonham, Texas.
Mampie, Lester G., Capt., Inf., Mahtomedi, Minn.
March, Lindsay J., 2d Lieut., Inf., Old Town, Me.
Matz, Arthur, 1st Lieut., Cav., Ft. William McKinley, Rizal, P.I.
Olson, Raymond F., 1st Lieut., Eng., Portland, Ore.
Parkes, Thomas J., 2d Lieut., Air Service, Corsicana, Texas.
Pauslen, Andrew, 2d Lieut., Inf., Tilden, Nebr.
Peterson, Raymond N., 2d Lieut., F.A., Waupaca, Wis.
Pendry, Bryer H., Lieut. Col., Coast Art., Brooklyn, N.Y.
Presnell, Robert R., 1st Lieut., F.A., New York city.
Reasonover, Albert F., 1st Lieut., Inf., Mobile, Ala.
Robb, Thomas E., 2d Lieut., F.A., Rockford, Ill.
Rodas, Jose, 2d Lieut., Inf., Las Piedras, P.R.
Saxton, Louis D., 1st Lieut., Inf., Columbus, Ohio.
Schmitt, Gus G., 1st Lieut., Finance, San Antonio, Texas.
Tilden, Henry C., 1st Lieut., Ord., Pasadena, Calif.
Valdes, Jose, 1st Lieut., Q.M., Santa Fe, N.M.
Ward, Onas M., 2d Lieut., C.A., Healdsburg, Calif.
Wilson, John L., 2d Lieut., Inf., Rockwell City, Iowa.
Wright, Chester E., 1st Lieut., Air Service, Dedham, Mass.
Wright, James A., 1st Lieut., Ord., Auburn, N.Y.
Wykert, Leland F., 2d Lieut., Air Service, Omaha, Nebr.

NAVAL RESERVE FORCE.

REORGANIZATION N.R.F. IN PROGRESS.

The U.S. Naval Reserve Force is now in the process of reorganization. As announced on Aug. 25, new enrollments in all classes of the Naval Reserve Force have been suspended and the Navy Department is giving most serious thought as to the future of the organization under the reduced appropriation for the Naval Establishment. It is predicted that eventually the number of officers in Classes 1 and 2 to serve with the combat ships will be limited to 7,000. There are now approximately 16,000 or 17,000 in these two classes.

With the stoppage in enrollments a serious situation confronts some of the Reservists with war service who are now on active duty. Unless enrollments are renewed or exceptions are made of the men now on active duty officers and men with war service will be entirely out of the Navy when they are taken off of the active list. There is at present no authority for the enrollment of an officer who is now on active duty in the Reserves. After a conference and considerable discussion of the subject and of the bills now pending in Congress relative to Naval Reservists the policy of the department has been outlined in a joint statement from the Chief of Naval Operations and the Chief of Bureau of Navigation. This statement reads:

The Naval reserve law which was enacted just before the World War had not been tested under peace conditions when we entered the War. The War brought a great increase in enrollments in the Reserve Force which really amounted to enlistments for the duration of the war. These enrollments will soon expire and the Reserve Force will revert to peace-time conditions. The law appears workable in its present shape and it is recommended that no attempt be made to change the law until sufficient time has elapsed to test its operation under peace conditions and ascertain whether or not it is suitable and produces an available reserve force.

The number of men enrolled and confirmed in the ratings of Classes 1 and 2 should be sufficient when combined with the Regular Navy to man all combatant ships of war. This number should be determined by the Bureau of Navigation after reference to the approved war plans. This number will depend upon the actual authorized strength of the Regular Navy personnel, and the number and type of vessels it is desired to man according to the war plan.

If Class 1 (Fleet Naval Reserve) and Class 2, U.S.N.R.F., are to be utilized with the Regular Navy personnel, to man the combatant ships in time of war or national emergency, it is clear that these classes should have such instruction and training as will fit them to perform the duties of their ratings. Officers and men of Class 1, except men transferred to Fleet Naval Reserve after sixteen or more years service, having rendered satisfactory service in the Regular Navy, have already had training and are fitted for their duties by reason of their previous naval service and under the law require no training, unless they desire to re-enroll with continuous service privileges. It is recommended, therefore, that the efforts of the Navy Department in recruiting U.S.N.R.F. should be concentrated on Class 1, and efforts made to increase the numbers in this class up to the total number required, as nearly as practicable.

Class 2 are required to have a certain amount of naval training during enrollment, and, therefore, it is necessary to give them opportunities for training. This training is expensive and more or less unsatisfactory since it is voluntary on the part of the Reservists, vessels and personnel have been provided, transportation furnished Reservists from their homes to the ports of training and return, and the Reservists paid, in addition to retainer pay, the pay of their rank or rating while undergoing training. Altogether the results that have been obtained or that can be expected are not commensurate with the expense and effort entailed. It is therefore recommended that the Department limit attempt to enroll Reservists on an extensive scale in Class 2 for the present and until the result of efforts to build up Class 1 is determined practically.

Class 3, (Naval Auxiliary Reserve) is needed in limited numbers during peace to man the auxiliary vessels of the Navy, and in time of war to man the additional merchant vessels that will be taken over for war operations. It will be conducive to efficiency in war operations if all such merchant vessels as taken over have, at all times, American officers and crews. The General Board's report, above referred to, indicates that the prestige and retainer pay, which the officers and crew of such vessels might gain as Naval Reservists, would materially improve the American merchant marine. The General Board estimated that 5,000 officers and 30,000 men would be required for this purpose, and that the retainer pay for this class be one month's pay per year. The estimated cost was \$80,000,000 a year. At

the present time there are about 10,755 officers and 600 men in Class 3 of the N.R.F. The number of officers should be reduced to 5,000 as rapidly as consistent with justice to the individual officers. Action relative to enrolling men in Class 3 should depend upon the results of the investigation which the Bureau of Navigation is now undertaking. Officers and men of Class 3 should be limited to American citizens actually following the sea in American merchant ships. Under no circumstances should they be regarded as a reserve for manning combatant vessels, but should be in addition to those already recommended for that purpose.

It is recommended that no enrolments be made in Class 4 (Naval Coast Defense Reserve) in time of peace, except in certain exceptional cases or classes of ratings, which may be passed on by the Bureau of Navigation. Attention should be given, however, to determining the initial number or personnel desired in this class at the outbreak of war and the character of their ratings, so that immediate provision can be made for suitable enrolments when war is imminent.

It is recommended that Class 5 (Aviation Reserve) should be limited, in time of peace, to officer personnel qualified in flying. A tentative limit of 2,000 officers is suggested. These officers should be required to demonstrate their fitness in such manner as may be prescribed by the Bureau of Navigation after consultation with Bureau of Aeronautics.

Class 6 (Volunteer Naval Reserve) should be restricted in time of peace to specialists or personnel who would be of exceptional value to the Navy in time of war. This class receives no pay while on inactive duty.

It is recommended that the scheme of training provide for distributing Naval Reserve activities in this respect throughout the year, but with due regard to climate and seasonal occupations in the respective naval districts. It is considered practicable to use batt'ships and destroyers largely for this purpose. The facilities required for training of the N.R.F. will be materially reduced as the efforts for expanding Class 1 (Fleet Naval Reserve) result in meeting the war requirements to provide the additional personnel for combatant vessels.

Because of the expense of maintenance and operation of vessels assigned exclusively to training reservists, and in view of the above recommendation to concentrate the training of reservists so far as possible on vessels of the combatant fleet, it is considered advisable to set a limit on the number of vessels to be used solely for this purpose. It is, therefore, recommended that not more than thirty Eagle boats and twenty submarine chasers, together with the existing number of miscellaneous types, be so assigned. As these vessels become unserviceable, it is recommended that their replacement depends upon the necessities of the service and the funds available.

CLOTHING REFUND, N.R.F.

The Bureau of Navigation, Navy Department, announces that its instructions of May 11, 1921, relating to the clothing refund to be made by Reservists discharged upon their own request is modified as follows: "The reimbursement of the Government for clothing gratuity with which members of the Naval Reserve Force have been credited during the current enrollment shall be made only by deduction of that amount from any money due them or that may become due them from the Government. Enlisted men of the Reserve Force who served during the World War are not required to reimburse the Government for the value of a complete suit of outer uniform, including overcoat and such articles of personal apparel and equipment as the department has prescribed for enlisted men of the Navy."

RESERVE OFFICERS' TRAINING CORPS.

SIGNAL CORPS UNITS FOR R.O.T.C.

Authority has been granted by the War Department for the establishment of a Signal Corps unit of R.O.T.C. at the Ohio State University. This makes the eleventh R.O.T.C. unit of the Signal Corps. The unit will be instructed by Capt. James A. Code, Jr., S.C., who has been ordered to duty as one of the faculty of the university as assistant P.M.S. & T. The equipment to be used in the unit has been ordered and it is expected it will be at the university when the school begins this fall. Officers of the Signal Corps report that in all the schools, colleges and universities where Signal Corps R.O.T.C. units are maintained the greatest of co-operation exists between the military instructors and the rest of the faculty, especially in the use of equipment.

Other institutions maintaining R.O.T.C. Signal Corps units are: A. & M. College of Texas, Carnegie Institute of Technology, Cornell University, Georgia School of Technology, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Illinois University, University of Michigan, University of Minnesota, University of Wisconsin and Yale University. It is planned that this year each unit will build its own radio set after one particular design. The material with which these sets are to be made will be furnished the students, but they will be required to build them throughout. When these are completed it will connect every unit, scattered as they are over the country, so that they all can communicate with each other. Thus will be formed a complete radio net which will, no doubt, add to the value and interest of the course.

CITIZENS' MILITARY TRAINING CAMPS.

BANQUET TO FORT LOGAN STUDENTS.

The citizens of Denver, Colo., were so deeply interested in the Citizens' Military Training Camp held at Fort Logan, Colo., that at the termination of the camp they gave a banquet for the 450 students and officers that had been at the camp. The banquet, given in the dining room of a large dry goods store, consisted of a five-course dinner, and the students were entertained during the meal by singers and vaudeville artists. The students themselves helped out the entertainment with mass singing, and many company and platoon songs. The students were transported in trucks, furnished by the citizens of Denver, from Fort Logan to the civic center of Denver, from which point they marched to the banquet hall, headed by the Fort Logan band.

Col. Paul A. Wolf, commandant of the camp, was seated at the head of the speakers' table, with Governor Shoup, of Colorado, and Mayor Bailey, of Denver. Each made a short speech and the following officers and citizens also spoke to the students: Chaplain Crosby, Major Gen. Frank D. Baldwin, retired; J. Foster Symes, U.S. District Attorney, and Arthur J. Dodge, of the Civic and Commercial Association. Every speech had two themes, the commendation of the camp of 1921, and the hopes and good wishes for a camp of 1922.

EDITORIAL

Free and loyal discussion is necessary in order to conquer the truth.—*Camille Flammarion.*

Collier's Slovenly Thinking

THE American public of to-day are necessarily in a hurry. Their interests and pleasures are complex and leave but little time as a rule for reading and analysis of what they have read. They want their facts given to them in as few words as possible and in such phraseology as to immediately strike the eye and through the eye the mind. As a matter of fact, they gain the greater part of their knowledge of what is going on in the world through impressions. They leave the thinking to the editors and authors. With this responsibility thrust fairly upon them, and certainly well understood by all, the least that could be expected would be for an editor to take the time to insure his facts being correct, even if he lacks the capacity to draw the correct conclusions.

The editorial page of September 10 issue of Collier's contains statements which can only result from lack of care in ascertaining facts, and slovenly thinking. In one paragraph the statement is made "high up among the disbursements estimated for this year are War Department, \$1,027,750,000; Navy Department, \$697,500,000." Just what is the authority for these estimates is immaterial, but they undoubtedly convey the impression to Collier's readers that the Army and Navy together are costing \$1,725,250,000.

Juggling with Figures

The appropriations made by Congress for both in the fiscal year of 1920-21 amounted to \$862,889,077. For the fiscal year 1921-22 the total has been further reduced to \$748,686,868. Thus Collier's has added almost a billion to the actual cost of maintaining the defenses of the nation. Included in the funds dispersed through the War and Navy Departments are many items which really do not belong to the Military Establishment. If these were eliminated, Collier's estimate would be more than a billion in excess of the actual cost of these Services. For instance, for the government of the Virgin Islands there is included in the Navy budget \$343,440. Both the Army and Navy budgets are loaded with similar items, the total for which run up into the millions. In time of peace both the Army and Navy are employed in all manner of civilian activities.

In another column of the same issue of Collier's appears what must be admitted as a totally erroneous statement of the proposition which will be before the Conference for the Limitation of Armaments. It is an insidious editorial paragraph which the unthinking will readily swallow as truth. Under the head of "Lucky Germany," Collier's says:

"If the Allies had intended to cripple Germany beyond repair, they should have seen to it that she was compelled to go ahead maintaining a huge army and navy. Out of every dollar we appropriated for the fiscal year 1921 eighty-eight cents goes for past and future wars. The year before war's share was ninety-three cents on every dollar. Germany is, by order of Versailles, released from all that. And thereby she got a new advantage which the rest of us hope to acquire also after the coming of the Disarmament Conference."

Germany Not Relieved by Burden

The misinformation is embraced in the "for past" which is italicized in the quotation. Under the head "For past wars" are included pensions and all of the expenditures for the care of veterans of all wars. The disarmament of Germany will not relieve her of the obligations of caring for disabled soldiers. There is nothing in the Versailles Treaty that prohibits her from paying the expenses of "past wars."

It is certain that this country will pay the expenses of her past wars without regard to what occurs at the Conference on the Limitation of Armaments. It can scarcely be contended that the question as to whether or not this country will continue to care for its defenders will be before the conference.

The only economic question that will be involved in the conference is the expense of possible future wars. The Borah resolution deals with the limitation of naval armament alone. The last appropriation, as stated above, for the entire Navy was a little over four hundred million dollars. If an agreement were reached to abolish all navies, not over nine cents out of every dollar would be eliminated from the taxes that are raised to support the Federal Government. For the fiscal year of 1920-1921 a little over eighteen cents was appropriated, out of every dollar expended by the Government, for our Army and Navy. The most that can be expected from the conference, if it is a success as the optimistic anticipate, will be a reduction of four or five cents in the budget of the taxpayer.

Our National Defense Costs Little

Yet Collier's tells its readers that if the disarmament conference is a success the taxpayers who now pay a hundred cents will be called upon for only twelve cents. Collier's is not alone, but the Saturday Evening Post and most of the daily press are simply misrepresenting the economic question which is involved in the conference. It is doubtful whether the possible saving in the

Collier's Slovenly Thinking

The First Pacifist Failure

Labor and Disarmament

naval budget for one year will be equal to the expenses of conducting the conference.

There never was a time when the amount expended for national defense did not range between fifteen and twenty cents out of every dollar appropriated by Congress. If the cost of state, county, city and other local government is taken into consideration, it is estimated that less than one-half of one cent of every dollar that is expended for government goes for national defense. This is the basis on which the computation should be made, for it should be remembered that the Federal Government under the Constitution pays all the expenses for "common defense." More than this, in recent years the Federal forces have performed much of the police duty of the states in greater emergencies. No private concern spends less for insurance or defense than does the United States Government.

The First Pacifist Failure

WHEN the delegates to the Conference for the Limitation of Armaments meet in Washington in November they can look back on ten centuries of failure of trying to bring peace to the world by such assemblages or movements. From the Peace of God of the tenth century down to the present sitting of the Assembly of the League of Nations in Geneva, each and every one of these pacifist manifestations has failed to bring about either disarmament or a reign of peace.

Two months, almost to a day, before the Conference on the Limitation of Armaments is to begin its sessions in Washington Lord Robert Cecil declared before the Assembly of the League of Nations in Geneva that unless the United States and Soviet Russia join the League they "necessarily bar the way to serious achievement by the League in the matter of reduction of the burden and menace of land armaments; and unless it can make real headway in that direction the League, sooner or later, is lost."

Peace of God a League to Enforce Peace

This vision of complete failure appears before the eyes of one of the stoutest upholders of the League only a little more than two years after its creation by the signing of the Treaty of Versailles. It presages a briefer life for the greatest pacifist movement in history than was the experience of the first such recorded movements, that Peace of God of the tenth century which developed gradually into the Truce of God of the two succeeding centuries.

It was solely owing to the enormous political, religious and social power the Catholic Church exercised in Europe in the Middle Ages that its bishops were able to express their natural pacifist tendencies through the agency of this truly singular movement originally called the Peace of God. Begun with the idea of alleviating the condition of the poor, owing to the prevalence of private wars, this movement was first heard of in 900 in southern and central France as a prohibition by the Church of all acts of private warfare.

Why the Truce of God Failed

The Truce of God made its first appearance in 1027 in the Pyrenees and began by suspending every act of private warfare from noon on Saturday until Monday morning, gradually extending its inhibition to the period from Wednesday evening to Monday morning and eventually, by prohibiting all acts of private warfare through various Church seasons, until only one-quarter of the year was left for fighting. Sworn leagues of peace were an essential part of this movement, but as a general thing its results have been declared to be "surprisingly mediocre," for feudal society was inherently hostile to the principle and practice of private peace and a few French bishops appear to have been hostile to the peace laws of the Church on the ground that they encroached on royal authority.

By the thirteenth century the influence of the Truce of God had waned and with its passing was recorded the first great failure of a truly pacifist movement. To recall the troubled history of France alone at that time, from the ninth to the thirteenth centuries, is only to realize how futile was the attempt at pacifism; for war was as constant as it is in our own day. Even the Church itself indulged in a great military campaign in that era in the Crusades against the Turks. Insofar as bringing peace to the world was concerned this movement was as futile as the League of Nations seven centuries later apparently is going to be.

Labor and Disarmament

THE extent to which action, based on sentiment rather than reason, can operate to the disadvantage of those who adopt this method of conduct is well illustrated in President Samuel Gompers's announced plans of the demonstration to be made by the American Federation of Labor on Armistice Day. This with the hope of arousing the country to support the Conference on the Limitation of Armaments.

The Irresistible Urge to War

The heart of Mr. Gompers's call is contained in the statement, "Let this be America's greatest demonstration, America's greatest mandate, America's greatest pledge of faith for the peace of the world." By this Mr. Gompers shows that he makes the usual error with respect to what causes war. It is not armaments which make for war, but the unwillingness of groups of individuals to adjust what they consider their needs to the needs of others, which in the end inevitably causes war regardless of armaments.

From the earliest history the growth of the population of any community to a point beyond that in which the territory occupied will comfortably support them has been the irresistible urge to war on neighbors who held more thinly populated territory, a greater share of the world's riches, or both.

Result of Industrial Revolution

Until comparatively recently the life of mankind on the whole was so simple that the cause for any action was immediately evident. With the complexities of modern life and above all modern trade, the underlying cause of the movements and mass of any section of mankind is not always so apparent.

The Industrial Revolution which changed England from an agricultural to a manufacturing country increased the necessity already felt of obtaining and holding world-wide interests in order to support the steadily increasing population. It was the necessity to live at least at a certain standard which has compelled the building up of probably the greatest commercial empire the world has ever seen.

Why Germany Developed Army and Navy

It was not the possession of one of the most efficient armies ever known and of an excellent battle fleet, which tempted Germany to embark on the path which ended so disastrously for her in the recent war. It was increase in population plus the temptation offered by the tremendous prizes to be obtained through the domination of certain land and sea trade routes which made that nation willing to steadily increase its expenditures upon its army and to build a fleet in competition with the superior fleets of the United States and Great Britain.

No one can disagree with Mr. Gompers in his desire to eliminate wars. There can be no doubt as to the benefit to the human race from a successful carrying out of any such policy. In Mr. Gompers's statement to the press nothing is seen regarding the peaceful adjustment of the one question which will do more to entangle the United States in conflict with other nations than all the armaments on the fact of the earth. That question is simply the maintenance of the American standard of living. The American standard of living to-day is considerably higher than that of any other country. This fact, well known to the world over for years, has attracted immigration from the white races of Europe in large numbers even when Europe was prosperous as it was prior to the war. We were always glad to get these immigrants because we needed them to perform the work which had to be done in this country.

Reduction of Defense Means Attack

To-day Europe is far from prosperous. The people over a large part of it are in a starving or semi-starving condition. There is not a country, with perhaps the single exception of France, in which the necessity to go elsewhere in order to live is not apparent to a considerable proportion of the population. This is just the time that we have chosen to limit immigration.

For years the overcrowded Asiatics have turned their eyes longingly in the direction of this continent. We have shut them out and justly continue to shut them out because we know that our people cannot possibly compete with them, and letting them in inevitably, ultimately means abandonment to them of the Pacific coast. This for the simple reason that our people could not adjust themselves, even if we wanted them, which we do not, to the Asiatics' much lower standard of living. There is no record in history of peaceful methods successfully operating to keep peoples moved by the tremendous urge of necessity plus that of desire from penetrating territory which offers what they so badly want. We are the richest people on the earth. We have a large amount of territory in proportion to our population. We have the highest standard of living. We are the envied of all. A reduction in our means of defense below that of any possible rival can only mean inevitable attack.

Voice of the Services

The Constitution of the United States makes all males part of the organized militia of the United States during the greater part of their lives. Modern war demands great activity on the part of women of the nation. The great war showed the immense value of the work done by them. For these reasons this column is open to all citizens of the United States as well as all members of the Services to express their opinion on subjects having to do with national defense regardless of the opinions of the editor. The ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL assumes no responsibility for the opinions expressed in these letters.

THE JOURNAL WILL GIVE ALL POSSIBLE AID.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

In your issue of Aug. 27, page 1366, I note that the Service Pay Committee has organized, with Senator Wadsworth as chairman. In this same issue you state that the editor conceives the mission of your paper to be to help the officer and enlisted man . . . to understand each other and the problems with which they all as citizens of the United States are confronted. Will you undertake to help this Service Pay Committee to understand the problems with which the retired officers and enlisted men of the U.S. Army are confronted in the matter of insufficient pay?

As everyone knows, Congress considered every factor which made it imperative to give those officers and enlisted men on the active lists an increase in pay, but nobody has ever been able to find the reason why an officer or enlisted man retired for age or disability was not entitled to this increase just the same as those who got it. There is no one who has ever advanced the theory that any retired officer or enlisted man of any service could live decently on the pay he was receiving during the last three years.

Will you give the retired officers and enlisted men of all the Services the great aid your paper can give them in this matter, which, after all is said and done, is only a matter of plain, everyday justice?

Lieut. PICKENS E. WOODSON, U.S.A., retired.

HOMMES 40, CHEVEAUX 8 BETTER.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

Does the Government pay first class passage for troop movements? The recent troop movement to West Virginia raised this question among the non-coms. and enlisted men. The three sections of coaches which left Camp Dix were far from first class, all being dirty and unsanitary, not properly watered or policed. The type of coaches used were old, obsolete wooden ones reshipped, at least twenty years old or older, a type not accepted nor operated over standard systems or permitted to make passenger time schedule. Old wooden coaches are not only uncomfortable but unsafe, vestibules unprotected and tail gates missing. The railroad people planned each car to accommodate forty-seven men, which necessitated three men with their packs sleeping in a double passenger coach seat, which, considering the type of coaches, only added to the danger of loss of life in case of accident. Much of the equipment had not been used for some time. It was the same old method of railroad service furnished to troops; inferior and defective, when standard service is required and promised.

There is no reason why first class service should not be rendered if first class tariff is charged. Soldiers are important passengers and should receive the same advantages and service as public passengers. The railroads have been most liberal in shifting responsibility to the military authorities once the trains are accepted. The military authorities assume the responsibility, risk and discomfort and in case of a wreck, the loss of life in old wooden cars would be great. At this time there is no reason for poor, defective and inefficient service. Safety of life, protection of health and comfort of individuals should have some consideration.

PRIVATE, 26th Inf.

NAVY DECORATIONS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

Probably no one in the entire Navy, except those who received the highest awards, is satisfied with the awards made for services during the war with Germany. No reflection is meant against those who did receive the highest awards. This is written in behalf of those who received lower, but should have received higher (but not in all cases the highest) awards.

It is considered that the whole question should be reconsidered by a board of officers who did active duty at sea during the war and in the theater of war. No awards that have already been made should be reduced in any case, but many should be moved up to a higher award than what they have now and many who have not heretofore received any award should be given a suitable one. The Army has issued the D.S.M. to all those who formerly held Certificates of Merit, in lieu of the latter. Congress did not authorize or provide for Letters of Commendation in the Navy, but the Navy Cross was supposed to cover all cases, except those to whom the M.H. and D.S.M. were awarded. Therefore an analogous practice to that in the Army should be carried out, and those to whom Letters of Commendation have been awarded should receive the Navy Cross. Then those who are finally adjudged to merit a Letter of Commendation, and not the Navy Cross, should receive instead of it, the Navy Medal for Meritorious Service other than in battle which was authorized and given for such service in the Navy during the war with Spain, in 1898. This medal had a plain red ribbon the same as the Navy Good Conduct Medal. The ribbons of both these medals should be changed from plain red, as they are now confused with each other and also with the French Legion of Honor ribbon, which is also plain red. This could easily be done by placing a narrow stripe of yellow in the center of the ribbon of the Navy Medal for Meritorious Service and a narrow stripe of white in the center of the ribbon of the Navy Good Conduct Medal. The ribbon of the Marine Corps Good Conduct Medal has a narrow stripe of blue in the center to distinguish it from the Navy Good Conduct Medal.

Campaign badges with suitable ribbons should be is-

sued in the Navy in lieu of the clasps on the Victory Medal and bronze star to be worn on the ribbon of the Victory Medal. Such campaign badges were authorized and issued for service during the war with Spain, and there seems to be no reason why the same should not be done for the war with Germany. The British government proposed to give a decoration to the Americans who served with the Grand Fleet and also the American destroyers at Queenstown. The American naval authorities at that time did not look with favor upon it. There being some maudlin sentiment to the effect that it might make those feel badly who were unable to get across and therefore would not receive this. It is hoped that there will be a reversal of opinion concerning this matter, by the present administration, and those entitled to this recognition will receive the same. Having been once rebuffed though, it is not known whether the British government will again make this offer.

The Navy Department should be made to reopen the entire question of awards made for services during the war with Germany and correct the many injustices which have been done.

FAIR PLAY.

TWENTY-FIVE-YEAR RETIREMENT PLAN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

In reference to twenty-five year retirement for enlisted men of the Regular Army, I would like to outline the following scheme in connection therewith, believing same to be sound, logical and a step in the right direction for the production of efficiency and economy throughout the entire Service. It has the further merit in that it would work out hand in glove with the announced policy of the War Department in connection with the establishment of training camps throughout the country; further it would not require any Congressional action to put into effect, as it would in reality amount only to a change in duty status of the men affected. The idea is as follows:

All men of the Regular Army, after completion of twenty-five years' service (credit to be given for double time already earned) to be relieved from active duty with same and detailed to duty in connection with training camp activities, schools, colleges, etc., for such length of time as will complete thirty years' service. This would simply amount to twenty-five years' service with the Regular Army and five years' service in connection with training activities. For example, if a man had, say, twenty-five years' actual service at time of detail and three years' double time he would have two years to serve to complete his thirty years; this two years would be served on duty in connection with training activities. Again, if a man had twenty-two years' actual service and three years' double time he would also be detailed for this class of work, but for a period of five years, since he would have that time to do to complete thirty years. In this connection it might be mentioned that at the present time a large number of men of the Regular Army are regularly detailed for duty in the different colleges, schools, etc., throughout the country, and it is evident that as the number of training camps is increased a great many more will have to be detailed to this class of work. This being so, would it not be the logical thing to turn to the most fertile field for personnel and detail men for this class of work who have completed twenty-five years' service in the Regular Army, thus assuring at all times a highly trained personnel? It also should be remembered that a great number of men who would be affected by this change served as officers in the emergency, and in addition have long service to their credit in the Regular Army, so that it would appear that these are the men who should be selected for this class of work. If something along these lines were adopted it would assure at all times a constant and highly efficient personnel, as no man would be available for any of these details until completion of the twenty-five year period with the Regular Army. Men affected to be detailed for duty in the corps area in which they reside, to continue to draw same pay as of date of such detail and allowances as at present prescribed by law for this class of work. Thus it can be seen that it would not cost one penny additional expense, and at the same time produce a system that would be highly beneficial to the entire Service; also putting into effect what would practically amount to a twenty-five year retirement bill so far as the Regular Army is concerned. The above is given simply as a suggestion, and of course would have to be worked out by competent authority, but it strikes me as having a lot of merit.

AJAX.

Questions and Answers

Questions having to do with military or naval matters will be answered in this department as soon as possible after their receipt, or, lacking space, by mail, provided a stamped, self-addressed envelope is sent. Communications must in all cases be signed, giving the correct name and address of the inquirer.

NEW ARMY asks: Was appointed as of July 1, 1920, and accepted commission Sept. 18, 1920. How much accumulated leave have I up to the present date?

Answer: An officer is not entitled to leave exceeding ten days until he has served two years from date of acceptance of last commission, except under extraordinary circumstances. You have at present one month and twenty-three days' leave due, which will accumulate until Sept. 19, 1922, on which date you will have two months and twenty-three days' leave due provided no leaves for ten days or less are taken in the meantime.

J. F. C. asks: (1) What would be the total pay for a lieutenant (j.g.), U.S.N.R.F., on his second enrolment and having no dependents, for two weeks' active sea duty? (2) What is the rate of increase on second enrolment, in retainer and active sea pay?

Answer: (1) Take the base pay of \$2,000 per year, add ten per cent. for each five years of service and an additional ten per cent. increase for sea duty. Two weeks' service gives you one-twenty-sixth of this total. By the act of May 18, 1920, there is \$600 additional pay per year, which would be prorated according to the amount of time served, that is, if you served two weeks' active sea duty, you would receive your prorata proportion out of this \$600 additional. (2) The rate of increase on second enrolment in retainer pay is twenty-five per cent.

F. M. asks: I was re-enlisted in the Army on Aug. 10, 1914, and discharged as mechanic on April 13, 1919, and re-enlisted following day for three years. Am I entitled to \$60 discharge bonus authorized by the act of Feb. 24, 1919?

Answer: The Comptroller decided on July 19, 1919, that the fact that an enlisted man who is otherwise entitled to the war-service payment of \$60 under Section 1406, act of Feb. 24, 1919, re-enlists the day following discharge will not preclude such payment, provided the discharge was not conditioned upon re-enlistment.

L. B.—For information regarding foreign service dates, and especially in volunteer organizations, apply to The Adjutant

General, from whose office your status as to retirement should be obtained.

E. E. S.—Questions regarding date on which an enlisted man may be entitled to retirement should be submitted by him through the channel.

E. L.—There is no disability retirement for enlisted men. A discharge for disability incident to the service places a man in a pensionable status. Ask your C.O. for further information.

(Continued on page 72.)

Interesting War Books

THE BATTLE OF THE PIAVE.

The Battle of the Piave, issued by the Supreme Command of the Royal Italian Army, translated by Mary Prichard-Agnetti (Hodder and Stoughton: London). This battle, fought June 15-23, 1918, justly regarded as one of the most important and decisive which took place during the World War in that it brought about the complete disablement of the Austro-Hungarian forces and marked the turning point in the fortunes of the arms of the Entente, is considered in five phases: The preparation of the victory, the Austrian scheme, the Italian scheme, the opposing forces and the battle proper. To the military reader the work will prove most interesting and to the military historian of particular value, especially in view of its authoritative nature.

The story begins with a view of the Italian situation after the serious crisis through which the Italian armies passed in October and November, 1917, along the line between the Asiago plateau and the river Piave, when in those tragic days the Italians sought to prevent the forces of the Dual Monarchy breaking through its front a second time. Its losses had amounted to 800,000 men, 3,132 guns, 1,732 trench mortars, 3,000 machine guns, 2,000 light machine guns, 300,000 rifles, besides those carried by prisoners and disabled men, twenty-two aviation camps and enormous quantities of supplies and material appertaining to the artillery, engineering motor transport and aviation corps. The 3d Army Corps and the 1st Army, the 2d, 3d and 4th Armies and the 12th Army Corps had either to be organized or re-organized, as the case might be. In the space of four months this had been accomplished, the work having been aided by the supply of arms and material given by the Allies and by the presence of British and French contingents. Technical preliminaries followed in preparation for the victory which Italy was certain would crown her arms in the coming defensive. Austria, meanwhile, was making ready for the offensive, jointly with Germany, by which it was hoped the war would be brought to the immediate close toward which Germany was straining every effort because of the cooperation of the American forces, then commencing, and which was becoming increasingly more effective. As the book expresses it, "the outcome of mistaken calculations and of pressing needs, the idea of an offensive action finally developed into a plan of attack wherein the antagonisms of two leaders were destined to sow the seeds of failure." The leaders referred to were Gen. Conrad von Hötzendorf, commanding the armies operating in the mountain sector, and Gen. Boroevic von Bojna, in command of the forces occupying the Venetian plains. Their rival ambitions brought disaster to the Austrian arms.

On the eve of battle the Austrians had sixty divisions and, all told, 7,500 guns of all calibers, while the Italians had fifty-six divisions and 7,043 guns of various calibers. The Austrians had at their disposal 480 aerial machines and the Italians 717. It was with these forces that the Italians began the wearing down of the enemy. How well it succeeded, first with the defensive, until June 19, and then the counter-offensive until the end, the last six days being decisive, is thrillingly described. Italy's predispositions and the superior handling of her troops are clearly set forth and will evoke the admiration of the military strategist. In brief, 250,000 Austrians were put out of action, 24,475 officers and men were prisoners, seventy guns, seventy-five trench mortars, 1,234 machine guns, 151 flame projectors, 37,000 rifles, and a large amount of war material of every description had been taken, in addition to nineteen airplanes and nine captive balloons being brought down.

The battle, like that of the Marne, not only meant the destruction of the high hopes and energies of the Austro-Hungarian empires, but that Germany could no longer count upon the support of Austria. This, then, was Italy's contribution to the cause of the Entente in June, 1918.

CAPTAIN TAYLOR'S BOOK ON MONTAIGNE.

Capt. J. S. Taylor, M.C., U.S.N., formerly the editor of the U.S. Naval Medical Bulletin, has written a series of articles on "Montaigne and Medicine" which are now appearing serially in the Annals of Medical History. Montaigne was an interesting character and Captain Taylor has outlined his connection with medicine with such skill that these articles have attracted wide attention and will be published in book form towards the end of the year or early in 1922 by Paul B. Hoeber, 67 E. 59th street, New York city.

CHECK LIST FOR JUDGE ADVOCATES.

In a Check List for Judge Advocates, a Guide for the Conduct of Trials by General Court-Martial, to conform to the Manual for Courts-Martial, U.S.A., 1921, which has been issued in pamphlet form, the author, M. R. Nichols, of Washington, D.C., who has had many years' experience in military court reporting, has provided a little work which will be found of use to trial judge advocates. It will assist them to eliminate technical errors and relieve them from uneasiness concerning the mechanical details of a trial, thus avoiding the return of the records of cases for revision through errors in procedure.

FORT SNELLING C.M.T.C.

In an attractive pamphlet form Chaplain A. C. Oliver, 49th Inf., U.S.A., has recounted the activities of the Citizens' Military Training Camp which recently closed at Fort Snelling after a most successful tour. There is a short history of the post and another of Col. A. W. Bjornstad, U.S.A., the efficient commander of the 49th Infantry and of the garrison, and also of his staff, together with a roster of the company commanders and instructors of the C.M.T.C., the non-commissioned staff and the enlisted personnel of the Army assigned to each of the five companies of students.

Retirements

Rear Admiral William S. Smith, U.S.N., was retired for age on Sept. 15, 1921, after a sea service of sixteen years and four months, and a shore duty of over twenty-seven years. He was born in Virginia Sept. 15, 1857, and was appointed to the Naval Academy as a cadet engineer Sept. 15, 1875, graduating as a cadet engineer in 1880. He was last on special duty at Washington. Although Admiral Smith has passed to the retired list he will remain on duty as secretary of Navy inventions for a period of four or five months. He is engaged in such important work in connection with the reorganization of the Council of National Defense, that it is understood that Secretary Denby has asked him to continue in his present assignment. It is largely through the efforts of Admiral Smith that the laboratory for experiment and research has been established. During his term of service at the Navy Department, Admiral Smith has been engaged in some of the larger problems of national defense in co-operation with officers of the Army as well as the Navy.

Brig. Gen. Jesse M. Carter, U.S.A., was retired Sept. 9, 1921, upon his own application after more than thirty-nine years' service. General Carter was awarded the D.S.M. "for exceptionally meritorious and conspicuous service. As Chief of the Militia Bureau he conceived and directed the organization of the United States Guards and utilized these and other forces most effectively in the important work of safeguarding the utilities and industries of the nation essential to the prosecution of the war." General Carter was born in Missouri April 12, 1863, and is a graduate of the U.S.M.A., class of 1886, when he was assigned to the 3d Cavalry. Most of his service was performed in the Cavalry. He has served two details in the General Staff Corps, and was in the campaign in the Philippines against Moros in 1904. Among other services he was assigned to duty in the Militia Bureau in April, 1917, and became Chief of the Bureau in February, 1918, with the temporary rank of major general, holding the office until the spring of 1921. He was later in command of the 11th Division at Camp Meade, Md. His last assignment to duty was in the office of the Chief of Cavalry at Washington.

Col. Walter C. Babcock, Cav., U.S.A., upon his own application was retired Sept. 7, 1921, after more than thirty-two years' service. Colonel Babcock was awarded the D.S.M. "for exceptionally meritorious and distinguished services. In command of the 310th Infantry, he displayed marked ability alike in its organization and training and in the field. In offensive operations against the enemy he led his command with exceptional judgment and tactical ability, showing himself always possessed of a full grasp of the situation and its needs and keeping his higher commanders at all times informed of the conditions as he learned them by personal reconnaissance. He was untiring in energy and devotion to the important tasks assigned him, acting unhesitatingly and successfully in times of emergency." Colonel Babcock was born in Massachusetts Aug. 16, 1870, and is a graduate of the U.S.M.A., class of 1893, when he was assigned to the 8th Cavalry. He is a distinguished graduate of the Army School of the Line, and a graduate of the Army Staff College. Among other service he was with the Copper River Exploring Expedition in Alaska as topographical officer, and in charge of the construction of the Trans-Alaskan military road to July 27, 1901, served in the Philippines and was chief of staff, 1st Provisional Infantry Division in Texas, March-May, 1917. He was in command of the 310th Infantry in France during the World War, and took part in a number of engagements with it, returning with his regiment to the United States in May, 1919. His last post of duty was at Washington, D.C.

Major Hastie A. Stuart, Finance Dept., U.S.A., was retired from active service Sept. 10, 1921, for age. He was born in Ohio Sept. 10, 1857, and was commissioned a second Lieutenant in the Q.M. Corps in July, 1916. He was last on duty at San Francisco.

Obituaries

Capt. James P. Kelly, Field Art., U.S., died at Parker Hospital, Columbia, Mo., Sept. 9, 1921. Captain Kelly served with the A.E.F. as a first lieutenant of Battery B, 18th Field Art., U.S.A. He was awarded the D.S.C. for extraordinary heroism in action near Chateau-Thierry, France, night of July 14-15, 1918. "During the bombardment preceding the enemy attack across the Marne the position of Battery B, 18th Field Art., was subjected to heavy artillery fire for a period of four hours. All communications were destroyed and the ammunition dump destroyed by hostile fire. Throughout the enemy's bombardment Lieutenant Kelly kept his battery in position, exposing himself to concentrated enemy artillery fire in order to replenish his ammunition supply, and delivered an effective fire on the enemy." Major Kelly was born in Michigan Sept. 8, 1892, and entered the Regular Army Oct. 26, 1917, as a second lieutenant, 18th Field Artillery. He had previously been a member of the O.R.C. Major Kelly leaves a widow, Catherine, who resides at 35 Bassett street, East Lynn, Mass.

Brig. Gen. Lawrence J. Logan, a well known officer of the old Mass. Vol. Militia, died at his home at South Boston, Mass., Sept. 13, 1921, in his eighty-first year. He served as a colonel in the Spanish-American War. He was the father of Brig. Gen. Edward L. Logan, Mass. N.G.

The remains of Brig. Gen. Henry R. Hill, Illinois N.G., arrived at Quincy, Ill., Sept. 2, 1921, from France and were buried with military honors on Sept. 3. General Hill was killed in battle in the Argonne. Among the military men in attendance at the funeral were Col. W. K. Naylor, U.S.A., who was chief of staff of the 23d Division in France, and a number of officers of the Illinois National Guard.

The remains of Major William Sinkler Manning, 316th Inf., U.S.A., killed in action near Verdun on Nov. 5, 1918, were buried with military honors at Arlington Cemetery, Sept. 9, 1921. Among the officers of the Army present were Gen. John J. Pershing; Lieut. Thomas Snyder, who was a brother alumnus of Major Manning, of the University of the South at Sewanee, Tenn.; Major Gen. William J. Snow, who commanded the brigade in France in which four of the Manning

brothers served, and Brig. Gen. T. Q. Donaldson; Six brothers of Major Manning, five of whom served in the American Army in the World War, were the pallbearers. They were Lieut. Col. Wyndham M. Manning, 317th Field Art.; Major Bernard Manning, Lieut. Vivian M. Manning, Corp. Burrell D. Manning and 2d Lieut. John A. Manning, all formerly of the 316th Field Artillery, and Preston C. Manning. Services were conducted by the Rev. Dr. Alfred R. Berkeley, rector of St. Paul's Church, New Orleans, brother-in-law of Major Manning, assisted by the post chaplain of Fort Myer. Major Manning leaves a widow, Mrs. Barbara Brodie Manning, of Washington, and a little daughter.

Mary Regina Kendall, widow of Lieut. Col. Henry M. Kendall, died Aug. 31, 1921, at the home of her granddaughter, Mrs. Edwin DeLand Smith, 2648 Avenue B, San Antonio, Texas. Besides Mrs. Smith, she is survived by her sister, Mrs. Robert H. Anderson; three nieces, Mrs. H. B. Lewis, wife of Major H. B. Lewis, A.G. Dept., U.S.A.; Mrs. D. E. Murphy, wife of Major D. E. Murphy, 4th Cav., U.S.A.; Madame Jacques Calve, of Birke Plage, France; one nephew, Major Charles A. Dravo, U.S.A., and one grandson, Lieut. Frank Kendall O'Brien, U.S.N. Interment was at Arlington.

Mrs. Charles James Lincoln, mother of Mrs. James A. Shipton, wife of Col. J. A. Shipton, U.S.A., retired, died at Little Rock, Ark., Aug. 24, 1921, aged seventy-one years. She was the widow of Dr. Charles J. Lincoln. Mrs. Lincoln was born at Van Buren in 1849, the daughter of George Washington and Eudora Rose Knox, and was married in 1870 to Dr. Lincoln. Besides her son and daughter, Mrs. Lincoln is survived by two sisters, Mrs. Martha Knox Hayman and Mrs. Fannie Knox Thomasson, both of Van Buren. Funeral services were conducted by Bishop James R. Winchester, assisted by Dean Templeton, of Trinity Cathedral.

Mrs. W. H. Boyle, widow of Col. W. H. Boyle, U.S.A., died at Norwood, Mo., on Aug. 19, 1921, and her remains were interred at Arlington Cemetery Aug. 23.

Harry Iron Skiles died in Hollywood, Calif., Aug. 31, 1921, aged sixty-three years. He is survived by his wife, one daughter, Cornelia, one brother, Ernest C. Skiles, and two sisters, Mrs. Cornelia H. Sabin and Mrs. George L. Byram, wife of Colonel Byram, U.S.A.

Mrs. Sarah J. Manchester, widow of Dr. Darwin L. Manchester, mother of Mrs. Franklin A. Lowell and Comdr. John Darwin Manchester, Med. Corps, U.S.N., died at her home, Waupaca, Wis., Sept. 10, 1921.

Mrs. Ruth Culwell Pitz, wife of Major O. G. Pitz, Coast Art., U.S.A., died at Camp Eustis, Va., June 24 last, when, after an illness of several months, she failed to rally from an operation. Mrs. Pitz was born in Texas July 27, 1895, and was married to Major Pitz at El Paso, Texas, April 5, 1916. Besides her husband, Mrs. Pitz left a four and a half year old daughter, her father, Judge A. H. Culwell, of El Paso, Texas, and two sisters and two brothers. Burial was in Evergreen Cemetery, El Paso, Texas.

United States Commissioner George J. Leovy, a former lieutenant, U.S.N.R.F., died at his home in San Diego, Calif., Aug. 27, 1921, at the age of sixty-two years. He was born in New Orleans, La., and attended the Virginia Military Academy and the University of Virginia. During the World War he served as a lieutenant in the Navy. Besides his wife, he is survived by three sons, George J. Leovy, Jr., of San Diego; Lieut. Thomas M. Leovy, U.S.N.R.F., and James G. Leovy, of Los Angeles, and five daughters, Misses Edith, Adair, Louise and Katherine Leovy and Mrs. Waddell, wife of Comdr. Ward W. Waddell, U.S.N.

Service Weddings

Capt. Samuel Gibson Stewart, U.S.A., and Miss Helen Frances Driver announce their marriage, Aug. 15, 1921, at the Church of the Transfiguration, New York city.

The marriage of Miss Margaret Atkinson Berry, the daughter of the late T. Alexis Berry, of Baltimore, Md., to Dr. Daniel D. V. Stuart, Jr., of Washington, D.C., son of Rear Admiral and Mrs. Stuart, took place at Annapolis, Md., Aug. 30, 1921. Dr. Stuart served in the Medical Corps of the Army during the World War. The ceremony, which was private and only attended by the immediate families, took place in the rectory of St. Mary's R.C. Church.

Mr. and Mrs. George Klink, of San Francisco, Calif., announce the engagement of their daughter, Elinor, to Ensign Albert Warren Akers, U.S.N., now attached to the U.S.S. Badger, Pacific Destroyer Fleet. The wedding will take place in San Francisco on Oct. 4.

The marriage of Miss Lyle Murray, daughter of Lieut. Col. Alexander Murray, U.S.A., and Mrs. Murray, to Capt. Edward Harral, 38th Inf., U.S.A., took place Aug. 25, 1921, at the Visitors' House, Camp Pike, Ark. It was a military wedding, the ceremony being performed by Chaplain J. R. Wright, U.S.A., division chaplain. Miss Murray wore a soft white gown, and was attended by Mrs. L. E. Tarleton as matron of honor. Captain Harral's best man was Lieut. C. L. Williams. The ushers were Capt. R. A. Willard, H. H. Ristine, J. W. Faulconer, Jr., John W. Newberry and C. R. Ozias and Lieut. J. W. Hildebrand, U.S.A. Colonel Murray, father of the bride, gave his daughter in marriage. Capt. and Mrs. Harral left for New York on a short wedding trip. About 300 people attended the wedding, among those present being Brig. Gen. E. M. Lewis. The large wedding cake was cut by the bride with a sword.

Lieut. Ray Clyde Sanders, U.S.N., attached to the U.S.S. Reno, and Miss Katherine Griffith, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Theron P. Griffith, of San Diego, Calif., were married at the home of the bride Aug. 20, 1921, the ceremony being performed by Rev. Edwin Forrest Hallenbeck, D.D., acting pastor of the First Presbyterian Church. Following the wedding service a breakfast was served and Lieut. and Mrs. Sanders left on a honeymoon trip by automobile. The bride is a talented pianist and has been identified with the musical interests in her home city. The Lieutenant is a graduate of the University of Vermont and entered the Navy during the World War as an ensign. Lieut. and Mrs. Sanders will make their home at 4037 Albatross street, San Diego, for the present.

Mr. and Mrs. Richard R. Quay announce the marriage of their daughter, Elizabeth Waters, to Lieut. Frank J. Hanafee, U.S.N., on Sept. 7, 1921, at Blue Hill, Me.

Rear Admiral William A. Marshall, U.S.N., announces the marriage of his daughter, Elizabeth Law-

rence Marshall, to Joseph F. Page, Jr., of Philadelphia, Pa., at St. Matthew's Church, Jamestown, R.I., Sept. 6, 1921.

Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Ailieh Aspinwall, of Washington, have announced the engagement of their daughter, Margaret Scovill, to Lieut. Carlisle Allan, U.S. Inf. The wedding will take place in early November. Miss Aspinwall is a graduate of Miss Bennett's School, Millbrook, N.Y. Lieutenant Allan is a graduate of the U.S.M.A., class of November, 1918, and is at present on duty with the 29th Infantry, at Camp Benning, where he is acting aid to the commanding general.

Dr. and Mrs. W. F. Yates, of Junction City, Kas., announce the marriage of their daughter, Erma, to Capt. John J. Bohn, Cav., U.S.A., at Junction City, Aug. 24, 1921.

Mr. and Mrs. Elmer Ellsworth Davis, of Muncie, Ind., announce the marriage of their daughter, Sarah Marguerite Davis, to Lieut. Ernest Charles Johnson, D.C., U.S.N. The ceremony was performed at the rectory of St. Mary's Church, Lake Forest, Ill., Sept. 3, 1921. After a wedding breakfast at Lake Forest, they left by automobile for an extensive honeymoon through the East.

Announcement is made of the engagement of Lieut. Day Jewell, Q.M.C., U.S.A., stationed at Camp Lewis, and Miss Dorothy Tuthill, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Tuthill, of Riverside, Calif. The wedding is to take place soon.

Lieut. Wilbur Sturtevant Nye, F.A., U.S.A., and Miss Ellean Louise Griffiths, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles D. Griffiths, of Covina, Calif., were married in Holy Trinity Church in that city on Sept. 7, 1921, by Rev. L. M. Idleman. The bride was given away by her father. Miss Eulalia Bainbridge was maid of honor, while the bridesmaids were Misses Frances Carter, Lucile Cloege and Elizabeth Sherwood and Mrs. John Harris. Little Myrtie A. Olmstead and Ruth Webb were flower girls, and Master Charles S. Olmstead ring bearer. The wedding was a military one. Carol Nye, the bridegroom's brother, was best man.

Mr. and Mrs. C. L. Spear, of Little Rock, Ark., announce the marriage of their daughter, Jewell Charlotte, to Capt. Samuel T. Williams, 30th Inf., U.S.A., Sept. 2, 1921, at their home, 2312 West 11th street. Captain Wright, 30th Inf., U.S.A., performed the ceremony. The bride wore a traveling gown of dark blue duchy velvet. Miss Beulah Dalhof, of Little Rock, was bridesmaid, and Captain Norris Wimberly, 30th U.S. Inf., was best man. Dinner was served at the home of the bride's parents. Capt. and Mrs. Williams left for a trip through the South, to visit relatives in and around Denton, Texas. Captain Williams is stationed at Camp Pike, Ark., but expects to leave there this month for station at Camp Lewis, Wash.

In the First Congregational Church at Yankton, S.D., Miss Margaret Stevens, eldest daughter of Dr. and Mrs. F. V. Stevens, was married Sept. 8, 1921, to Capt. Harry Lee Hagan, U.S.A. The bride's father performed the ceremony. Captain Hagan and his bride departed for Chicago, on a honeymoon trip by steamer through the Great Lakes, to Buffalo; thence to New York and Boston, and then to Baltimore by steamer. The bride's sister, Catherine, was maid of honor, and James Gamble acted as best man. The ushers, old friends of the bride, were Major Joseph Mills Hanson, U.S.R.; R. E. Walpole, D. W. Goldthwaite and M. P. Olman, Jr. The bride was gowned in a dress of white satin, with a large picture hat. A wedding luncheon was served at the parsonage shortly after noon, when the bride's cake was cut with Captain Hagan's saber, a gift to him by his former company which served under him in France. The bride is a graduate of Yankton College and also of the University of Wisconsin. Captain Hagan, who served with the 29th Division in the Haute-Alsace sector and through the Meuse-Argonne offensive and was wounded, is at present on duty as instructor of the Maryland National Guard with station at Hagerstown, Md. He and his bride, however, will make their home in Baltimore after Nov. 1.

Mrs. Eli D. Hoyle, widow of Brigadier General Hoyle, U.S.A., announces the engagement of her daughter, Inogene Hoyle Shannon, to Major Joseph F. Taublie, U.S.A.

Ensign Horace D. Byington, U.S.N., and Miss Zoe Burdick, daughter of Mrs. Leander F. Burdick, of La Jolla, Calif., were married in Oakland, Calif., Sept. 6, 1921. After a honeymoon trip which included Carmel and Del Monte they will make their home for the present in Oakland.

Miss Margaret Curtis Neary, daughter of Mrs. Neary and the late Lieut. William Curtis Neary, U.S.A., was married at Trinity Cathedral, Little Rock, Ark., Aug. 16, 1921.

Lieut. R. W. Burke, Inf., U.S.A., and Miss Margaret Frazer Newlove, daughter of Capt. George Newlove, Med. Corps, U.S.A., and Mrs. Newlove, were married in the chapel at Fort Lawton, Wash., Sept. 2, 1921. Captain E. N. Thorn, of Camp Lewis, performed the ceremony and Capt. John C. Campbell was groomsman. The ushers were Capt. Fred C. Milner and Lieut. Dudley Wooten. The bridesmaids were Miss Dorothy Van Way, daughter of Col. and Mrs. Charles Van Way, U.S.A., and Miss Grace Lou Carson. The maid of honor was Miss Gwendolyn Newlove. The bride wore a gown of ivory satin and lace. The court train was borne by Eleanor Fleming. Her father gave her in marriage. Later there was an informal reception in Dr. and Mrs. Newlove's quarters. Mrs. Burke's going-away costume was of blue duchy velvet, trimmed with moleskin and a small gray duchy hat. They are to be at home at Camp Benning, Ga., where Lieutenant Burke will attend school.

A pretty wedding at the 7th Cavalry Officers' Club at Fort Bliss, Texas, Sept. 3, 1921, was that of Miss Lulu Belle McNarney, daughter of Lieut. Col. Frank T. McNarney, 7th Cav., U.S.A., and Capt. George Prentice Cummings, 7th Cav., U.S.A. The long clubroom had been artistically and beautifully decorated with yellow desert flowers. An orchestra selected from the 7th Cavalry band played. The ushers were Capt. Marion Carson and A. W. Roffe, Lieuts. C. H. Bryan and C. H. Martin. The bridesmaids were Misses Florence Glover and Helen Preston. Master Frank McNarney bore the white satin pillow on which lay the platinum wedding ring. The maid of honor was Miss Hortense Short. The bride, who was given in marriage by her father, wore a white chantilly lace frock. The best man was Lieut. Virgil F. Shaw, U.S.A. Chaplain George J. McMurry, 7th Cav., U.S.A., officiated, and a reception and dance followed the ceremony.

Major Ernest F. Robinson, 102d Engrs., N.Y.N.G., and Miss Mabel Kirley, of Utica, N.Y., were married Sept. 10, 1921, at the bride's home, New Hartford, N.Y., the Rev. Percy J. Stackhouse officiating. Mrs. Robinson is a graduate of Smith College and the University of Michigan. Major Robinson served in France with the 102d Engineers, U.S.A., in the World War.

PERSONALS

Col. and Mrs. Frank D. Ely will occupy this autumn an apartment at 1712 16th street, Washington.

Col. Robert S. Spilman has accepted the position as post surgeon and professor of biology at the V.M.I., Lexington, Va.

Col. T. P. Kane, U.S.M.C., and Mrs. Kane are visiting Colonel Kane's mother, Mrs. Theodore F. Kane, in Newport, R.I.

A daughter, Betty Potter Kinne, was born to the wife of Lieut. Merrill T. Kinne, U.S.N., at Coronado, Calif., Aug. 30, 1921.

Mrs. Patrick Bellinger, wife of Commander Bellinger, U.S.N., has returned to Washington from the White Sulphur Springs, W. Va.

Mrs. F. W. Sibley is in Chester Basin, Nova Scotia, where she will be the guest of her sister, Mrs. George O. Webster, for several months.

Miss Lady Jane Raby, daughter of Capt. J. J. Raby, U.S.N., will leave Washington on Sept. 20 for New York and will enter Vassar College.

Col. Charles C. Walcutt, Jr., B.I.A., and Mrs. Walcutt, are in Europe, where they will remain for several weeks, Colonel Walcutt being on leave.

Major Austin McDonnell, U.S.A., Mrs. McDonnell and their two children are guests of the latter's mother, Mrs. Emeline Byrne Belt, at Warrenton, Va.

Mrs. Robert Coontz and Miss Bertha Coontz, wife and daughter of Rear Admiral Coontz, U.S.N., have returned from Seattle to their apartment at Wardman Park Inn, Washington.

A daughter, Cornelia Terry Wessels, was born to Capt. Theodore F. Wessels, 48th Inf., U.S.A., and Mrs. Wessels at the William Beaumont General Hospital, El Paso, Texas, on Aug. 21, 1921.

Mrs. Medorem Crawford and Miss Dolores Crawford, widow and daughter of Brigadier General Crawford, U.S.A., have returned to their 19th street home in Washington from Atlantic City.

Miss Sophia P. Casey, daughter of the late Rear Admiral Silas Casey, U.S.N., is visiting Mrs. Merry, widow of Rear Admiral J. F. Merry, U.S.N., at the Merry homestead, Edgecomb, Me.

Lieut. Col. and Mrs. George E. Kumpf and sons, who have recently returned from Hawaii, will be at 1310 New Hampshire avenue, N.W., while Colonel Kumpf is on duty at the War College, Washington Barracks.

After an extended motor trip, which started at Leavenworth, Col. James M. Phalen, U.S.A., and Mrs. Phalen have arrived in Washington, where Colonel Phalen will attend the War College. They have taken an apartment at the Kenesaw, 16th and Columbia road, for the coming season.

Mrs. Powhatan H. Clarke, of St. Louis, widow of Brevet 1st Lieutenant Clarke, who died in 1893, has been spending a few days in Washington. Her visit recalls the sad death of her son, Powhatan H. Clarke, a year ago at Saranac Lake, N.Y., from lung trouble, contracted during his service in France.

Mrs. Malvern-Hill Barnum, who with her son has been spending the summer at Siasconset, Mass., will join Colonel Barnum at Fort Leavenworth early in October. Her daughter, Mrs. Frank D. Davis, and her children have been with Mrs. Barnum for the summer, but have left for Governors Island, N.Y., Major Davis's new station.

Officers and enlisted men of the 20th Infantry at Camp Travis, Texas, and other members of local Masonic lodges have presented Col. Beaumont B. Buck, 20th Inf., a handsome Masonic charm. The presentation was made in the presence of about 300 Masons Sept. 1, with enlisted men of the 20th Infantry acting as standard bearers. Colonel Buck leaves shortly to take charge of a new detail in organizing the Reserve units throughout the 8th Corps Area.

Brig. Gen. Amos A. Fries, Chief of Chemical Warfare Service, U.S.A., addressed the members of the Society of Chemical Industries at the opening of the seventh national Exposition of Chemical Industries in New York city on Sept. 12. General Fries spoke of the need of a capable reserve of chemists as a factor in national defense, and told of the development of chemical warfare since the armistice. He added that many suggestions and ideas obtained from both the Allies and the enemy in the early days of the World War had been developed to a surprising extent. As a result, the American Army now has a better gas mask than either the British or French services.

Lieut. Hanson E. Ely, Jr., son of Brig. Gen. Hanson E. Ely, U.S.A., and Miss Annie Carter Lee, daughter of the late Capt. and Mrs. Robert E. Lee and granddaughter of the late Gen. Robert E. Lee, were married Sept. 3, 1921, in Trinity Church at Upperville, Va. The bride was attended by her sister, Miss Mary Curtis Lee, as maid of honor, and the bridesmaids were the Misses Eugenia Fairfax, of Richmond; Harriet Fleming, of The Plains, Va.; Elizabeth Beach, of Washington, and Elizabeth Caldwell, of Birmingham, Ala. Lieut. Louis B. Ely, Field Art., U.S.A., brother of the bridegroom, was the best man, and the ushers were Warren Dirge, Thomas Carter Dulany, Lee Hardisty, W. P. O. Clark and R. W. Fleming and Cadet E. B. Ely. The ceremony was followed by a reception at Nordley Regis, the country home of the bride and her sister. General Lee's sword was borrowed from the Confederate Museum in Richmond, for the bride to use in cutting the wedding cake.

A pretty wedding took place at St. Barnabas Church, Denver, Colo., Aug. 23, 1921, when Miss Ellen Beverley Sharp, daughter of Mrs. F. D. Sharp, became the bride of Capt. John Stevenson Mallory, 77th Field Art., son of Col. and Mrs. John S. Mallory, of Lexington, Va. The Rev. Charles Marshall, rector of St. Barnabas for many years, performed the ceremony, about 250 guests being present. The bride was given in marriage by her brother, Major William F. Sharp, F.A., U.S.A. The bride wore a gown of white satin, richly embroidered in seed pearls. Her veil was of tulle, fashioned with a Dutch cap of point lace, and she carried a shower bouquet of white roses and lilies of the valley. She was attended by Miss Beverly Bishop, as maid of honor. Miss Agnes Wood and Miss Ruth Wald, were bridesmaids. Capt. Robert Hayes, 39th Inf., of Camp Lewis, Wash., was best man and the ushers were Chester Malin and Donald Brown, both of Denver. A reception and buffet supper followed at the home of the bride's mother. Capt. and Mrs. Mallory left for Colorado Springs on their honeymoon. After Sept. 10 they will be at Camp Knox, Ky., for temporary station.

Mrs. Sedgwick Rice, wife of Colonel Rice, is spending several weeks with her daughter, Mrs. Joseph W. Byron, at Williamsport, Md.

A daughter, Margaret Van Hook, was born to the wife of Lieut. Comdr. Clifford E. Van Hook, U.S.N., at Boston, Mass., Sept. 6, 1921.

Capt. Richardson E. Greene, Field Art., U.S.A., and Mrs. Greene announce the birth of a daughter at New Haven, Conn., Sept. 7, 1921.

A daughter, Sonya Ann Gosserand, was born to Capt. Marshall L. Gosserand, Coast Art., U.S.A., and Mrs. Gosserand at Colon, Panama, Aug. 30, 1921.

Mrs. A. C. Macomb and her son, Lieutenant Commander Macomb, U.S.N., are spending the month of September at East Hampton, Long Island, N.Y.

A daughter, Vaudine Carolyn Herbster, was born to Lieut. Comdr. V. D. Herbster, U.S.N., and Mrs. Herbster at Ancon Hospital, Panama, C.Z., recently.

Mrs. John Boyd, wife of Medical Director Boyd, U.S.N., with her son, Mr. Walter Boyd, and her son-in-law, Lieut. A. C. Stanley, U.S.N., retired, has gone to California to spend a month.

Col. and Mrs. Glenn H. Davis, U.S.A., and daughter are located at the Normandie Apartment Hotel, Columbus, Ohio, where they expect to remain during Colonel Davis's detail in the city.

The birth of a daughter to Lieut. Webster F. Putnam, U.S.A., and Mrs. Putnam at the Station Hospital, Coblenz, Germany, o. Aug. 25, 1921, is announced in the Amaroc News, of Coblenz.

The birth of a son to Capt. James M. Morris, 5th Inf., U.S.A., and Mrs. Morris at the Station Hospital, Coblenz, Germany, on Aug. 12, 1921, is announced. The boy has been named after his father.

Lieut. Col. William A. Kent, U.S.A., and Mrs. Kent and Miss Margaret Kent will be at 1316 New Hampshire avenue, Washington, while Lieutenant Colonel Kent is attending the Army War College.

Lieut. Col. Charles C. Winnia, U.S.A., retired, and Mrs. Winnia announce the birth of a son, Charles Casper Winnia, Jr., on Aug. 21, 1921, at Santa Fe, N.M. Their home address is 123 Santa Fe avenue.

Announcement has been made that the Army section of the Joint Planning Committee now consists of Cols. E. T. Collins and J. L. DeWitt, Lieut. Col. J. W. Gulick and Major J. J. Kingman, Gen. Staff Corps, U.S.A.

Capt. John H. Iden, Med. Corps, U.S.N., and Mrs. Iden have gone to Manassas, Va., to be the guests of Dr. Iden's father at Tudor Hall. They will be at their quarters at the Washington Navy Yard after Oct. 1.

Brig. Gen. H. M. Lord, U.S.A., and Mrs. Lord have as their guests at their apartment at the Ontario, Washington, their son and daughter-in-law, Major and Mrs. K. P. Lord, and their two grandsons, Kenneth, Jr., and Herbert M., 2d.

Mrs. Bryden Beebe and son, who spent the summer in Los Angeles, have joined Major Beebe in Washington, where he is a student at the Army War College. For the winter, Major and Mrs. Beebe have taken an apartment at 2800 Connecticut avenue.

Mr. and Mrs. Edwin St. John Greble, Jr., announce the birth of a daughter, Florence Cragate Greble, on Sept. 5, 1921, in New York city. The baby is a granddaughter of Brig. Gen. Edwin St. John Greble, U.S.A., retired, and of Mrs. Greble and of Mr. Gilbert Colgate, of New York.

Col. Arthur C. Stott, U.S.N., and Mrs. Stott have taken an apartment at the Marlyn during the stay of the Minnesota at the Philadelphia Navy Yard. Mrs. Stott has just returned from Europe, where she followed the midshipmen's practice cruise to Christiania, Lisbon and Gibraltar.

Capt. Herbert D. Gibson, U.S.A., and Mrs. Gibson announce the birth of their son, Stephen Mills Gibson, on Sept. 4, 1921, at Ticonderoga, N.Y. Mrs. Gibson, before her marriage, was Miss Dorothy Lee Mills, and the baby is a grandson of the late Col. Stephen Crosby Mills, U.S.A., and a great-grandson of the late Col. J. G. C. Lee.

Capt. Glenn L. Allen, 11th Inf., U.S.A., wife and son, Glenn, Jr., are spending a short leave with Captain Allen's parents at Prescott, Ark., prior to the time Captain Allen will report to the Infantry School as a member of the company officers' class. Mrs. Allen and son will spend the winter in El Paso, Texas, while Captain Allen is at the Infantry School.

Col. and Mrs. J. B. Christian gave a reception on Sept. 9 at their home, 1244 Beacon street, Brookline, Mass., in honor of Colonel Christian's niece, Mrs. Hale Hamilton, and her husband. Mrs. Hamilton, whose stage name is Grace La Rue, is playing with her husband in his play "Dear Me" at the Hollis Theater. Mrs. Frank B. McCoy and Mrs. F. W. Bonfils, at the tea table, were assisted by Miss Alice Christian, Mrs. F. R. C. Boyd and Miss Griffith.

Mrs. James Alward Van Fleet, wife of Major Van Fleet, U.S.A., entertained at dinner at the Palace Apartments, Long Beach, Calif., Aug. 20, in honor of Miss Eleanor Davis, of Los Angeles. The dinner was preceded by a swimming party and followed by a dance at the Hotel Virginia. Major Van Fleet has been ordered to Gainesville, Fla., as professor of military science and tactics at the University of Florida. Mrs. Van Fleet and the children will join him there in October.

Chaplain Louis A. Carter, U.S.A., attached to the 25th Infantry at Camp Stephen D. Little, Nogales, Ariz., had a narrow escape from death in an automobile accident near Tucson on Aug. 12, says The Bullet, organ of the 25th. The car struck a sharp curve in the road, smashing a front wheel, overturning the machine and pinning Chaplain Carter underneath. He was taken to the hospital at Tucson, where it was found he had sustained a fractured rib and was suffering from shock. At last accounts he was recovering.

At the Virginia Military Institute luncheon, held at the Army and Navy Club, Washington, D.C., on Sept. 6, the following were present: G. C. Marshall, '01; S. B. Marshall, '04; Locke, '09; Chambliss, '04; Rust, '06; Dearing, '03; Rockenbach, '09; Dennis, '02; Hickman, '05; Mering, '03; Wilson, '06; R. Marshall, '15; Laverder, '20; Lloyd, '23; Yost, '06; Pickett, '16; and Howard, '21. The next luncheon will be held at the Army and Navy Club Monday, Oct. 6, 1921. S. B. Marshall, 3606 Newark street, Cleveland Park, D.C., has charge of the reservations.

The Misses Rucker, daughter of the late Major General Rucker, U.S.A., have returned to Washington from Nonquitt, Mass.

Lieut. Comdr. Wadleigh Capehart, U.S.N., and Mrs. Capehart have taken a house in Chevy Chase, Md., for the coming season.

A son, Benjamin Grant Weir, Jr., was born to the wife of Major Benjamin G. Weir, Air Ser., U.S.A., at Dayton, Ohio, Sept. 6, 1921.

A son, Pierre Mallett, Field Art., U.S.A., on Sept. 4, 1921, at Baltimore Hospital, Asheville, N.C.

Lieut. Comdr. Edward Ellsberg (Constr. C.), U.S.N., and Mrs. Ellsberg announce the birth of a daughter, Mary Phillips Ellsberg, at Boston on Aug. 29, 1921.

The friends of Capt. and Mrs. William Earl Chambers will regret to learn of the death of Mrs. Chambers' mother, Mrs. Thomas Lewis Ingram, in Atlanta, Ga., on Sept. 1.

Col. Daniel B. Devore, A.G.D., U.S.A., has arrived at Governors Island, N.Y., for duty as adjutant of the 2d Corps Area. Colonel Devore will be assisted by Major Edward A. Brown and by Major Frank H. Phipps, Jr., A.G.D.

Capt. Arthur O. Walsh, 10th Field Art., U.S.A., and Mrs. Walsh, Camp Pike, Ark., have returned from Europe, where they spent a ninety day leave, and are now at Fort Sill, Okla., where Captain Walsh is attending the School of Fire.

Lieut. A. J. Melanson, U.S.A., of Montgomery, Ala.; Lieut. Comdr. E. S. Stone, U.S.N., and Mrs. Stone; Capt. T. A. Secor, U.S.N., and Mrs. Secor, of San Diego; Capt. G. L. Febiger, U.S.A., and Mrs. Febiger were at the Hotel Clark, of Los Angeles, last week.

When Frank S. Curtis, the veteran chief clerk of the Navy Department, who was married to Miss Hanna Kinney at Mount Vernon, Ohio, on Sept. 12, appeared in his office, he found covering his desk a beautiful silver set, a present from the clerks in the Department, with whom, as well as with the officers, he is extremely popular.

Vice Admiral Albert P. Niblack, U.S.N., commanding the U.S. Naval Forces in European Waters, paid official visits to the American Legation and the Danish Foreign and Navy Departments at Copenhagen Sept. 12. He attended a dinner at the legation Sept. 13, and the foreign department invited the Admiral and his officers to dinner on Sept. 14.

Dr. Albert Pitts, of Plainfield, N.J., has announced the engagement of his sister, Miss Constance Pitts, to Lieut. Thomas Jefferson Davis, Inf., U.S.A., on duty at Coblenz, Germany. The wedding is to take place Nov. 2 next at Coblenz. Miss Pitts served abroad as a Y.M.C.A. worker and was also with the Methodist Committee of Reconstruction in Chateau-Thierry.

Lieut. Col. C. F. Martin's study of the art of leadership and command entitled "Winning and Wearing Shoulder Straps," which was written in 1918 as an inspirational guide to newly-appointed officers of the emergency forces, has been extensively quoted in a booklet of "Success Hints" issued by the National Cash Register Co. of Dayton, Ohio, for the benefit of its employees.

A son, Kenneth Archibald Stewart, Jr., was born Aug. 22, 1921, at the New Highland Park General Hospital, Detroit, Mich., to the wife of Mr. K. A. Stewart. The latter was a lieutenant during the World War, serving in Siberia and afterwards in the Philippines, and Mrs. Stewart was an Army nurse both in France and in Siberia. After his discharge from the Army Mr. Stewart became associated with the Detroit Commerce Co.

By the will of Mr. John Fitzhugh, of Capetown, South Africa, who died at Liverpool, England, in April, Mrs. Anna Wilson Hancock, widow of O. I. Hancock, Pay Corps, U.S.N., was left sole beneficiary. Mr. Fitzhugh held large real estate interests in England and South Africa. Mrs. Hancock and her two sons, Orrell Insole, Jr., and George Wilson, make their home at Lynbrook, N.Y., as the boys attend the nearby St. Paul's School in Garden City.

Col. James Spragg Wilson, Med. Dept., U.S.A., was recently presented by the Japanese government with the Order of the Rising Sun, in acknowledgment of service rendered as president of the Inter-Allied Sanitary Commission in Siberia. Dr. Wilson, who is now surgeon of the 5th Corps Area at Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind., organized the Medical Department of the A.E.F. Siberia in Manila and accompanied the expedition to Siberia, where he served as chief surgeon for a year.

A brilliant reception was given by Col. and Mrs. Oscar J. Charles at Fort Lawton, Wash., Aug. 15, honoring Gen. Pietro Badoglio and Col. Domenico Siciliani, of the Italian army, and Capt. Carlo Huntington. In the receiving line and assisting Mrs. Charles were Mrs. Caldwell, wife of Major Hugh M. Caldwell; Mrs. Moore, wife of Major Harvard Moore; Mrs. Milner, wife of Captain Milner; Mrs. Edmonds, wife of Capt. Henry Edmonds, and Mrs. Davis, wife of Capt. F. W. Davis. Mrs. Schultz, wife of Col. E. H. Schultz, and Mrs. Muchlenberg, wife of Major H. C. K. Muchlenberg, presided over the tea table.

"Vice Admiral A. P. Niblack, U.S.N., and Mrs. Niblack," says the Naval and Military Gazette of London, on Aug. 17, "were guests of the commander-in-chief, Admiral the Hon. Sir. S. Gough-Calthorpe, at Admiralty House, Portsmouth, during the week-end. The friendship between these officers dates from the war, when Vice Admiral Niblack was associated with Admiral S. Gough-Calthorpe in the Mediterranean in connection with the escort of convoys. On leaving Portsmouth, Vice Admiral Niblack will sail for Cherbourg in the destroyer Sands to rejoin his flagship the Utah, and will then proceed to Havre to await the final tests of the airship R-88. From Havre the battleship Utah will make a cruise in the Baltic."

Major Gen. Peyton C. March, U.S.A., who is visiting the World War battlefields of Europe, and who had been in Coblenz, Germany, as the guest of Major Gen. Henry T. Allen, U.S.A., commanding the American Forces in Germany, left that city for Berlin on July 26, says the Amarco News of Coblenz. The General expects to remain in those two countries for about one month, visiting the larger cities and battlefields. After visiting Rome he intends to go to Constantinople and then visit some of the Balkan countries and return to Rome, spending the winter there, with an occasional visit to Paris and Coblenz. The General is quoted as having said, before leaving Coblenz: "I have visited a great many interesting places throughout the occupied territory, and I have seen and noticed our troops at all times. They have impressed me greatly and I am pleased to see that the same high standards of military efficiency that I saw last year are being lived up to."

ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL

Army Orders

Commander-in-Chief—Warren G. Harding, President.

Secretary of War—John W. Weeks.

Assistant Secretary of War—Jonathan M. Wainwright.
General of the Armies—Gen. John J. Pershing, Chief of Staff.
Deputy Chief of Staff—Major Gen. James G. Harbord.

JUNIOR OFFICERS, ARMY.

Below appear the junior officers in each grade of the line of the Army, as they stood on Sept. 15. R. G. Peck is actually the senior major, since those junior to him who have been confirmed as lieutenant colonels have not been promoted, because the promotion of Peck as lieutenant colonel was not confirmed.

	Junior.	Confirmed.	Nominated.	Vacancies in grade.
Col.	George S. Simonds.	George S. Simonds.	....	0
Lieut. Col.	William H. Peck.	William H. Peck.	....	14
Major.	Francis J. Baker.	Francis J. Baker.	....	107
Capt.	Roy C. Wells.	Roy C. Wells.	....	188
1st Lieut.	Burwell B. Wilkes.	.....	Burwell B. Wilkes, Jr.	1,411

SHOULDER SLEEVE INSIGNIA.

Rescission of Circulars Nos. 164 and 214, W.D., 1920.

Circular 232, Sept. 6, 1921, War Dept.

Pending publication of revision of Uniform Regulations and Uniform Specifications, the following is published for information and guidance of all concerned:

1. UNIFORM REGULATIONS.

Insignia, shoulder sleeve.—Shoulder sleeve insignia of divisions, corps, armies, communications, zone and headquarters of the field forces and the American Forces in Germany will be worn by the personnel belonging to these organizations. Shoulder sleeve insignia will not be worn by any other organizations. It will be worn on upper part of left sleeve of service coat or overcoat, top of insignia to be one-half inch below top of seam joining sleeve to coat or overcoat.

2. UNIFORM SPECIFICATIONS.

Insignia, shoulder sleeve.—As per pattern approved by American Expeditionary Forces for those organizations (or their successors) which served in France in the World War. Divisions now organized or which may be organized in the future, which have not adopted the shoulder-sleeve insignia, will send a design of insignia which they desire to adopt for approval by War Department. These insignia will be simple in design. Cir. 214, W.D., 1920 (Shoulder patch insignia)—Interpretation of Cir. 164, W.D., 1920, are rescinded.

CORPS AREA ORDERS.

5th Corps Area, Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind.—G.O. 17, Sept. 8, 1921. First Lieut. George W. Read, Jr., 11th Cav., is announced as aid to Major Gen. G. W. Read, commanding 5th Corps Area. To enable him to comply with par. 10, S.O. 137, W.D., June 15, 1921, Capt. Walton W. Cox, Cav., is relieved as aid Sept. 9.

6th Corps Area, Fort Sheridan, Ill., Major Gen. G. Bell—G.O. 34, Aug. 27, 1921. Col. F. Le J. Parker, G.S., is announced as Assistant Chief of Staff for War Plans and Training, with station at Fort Sheridan, relieving Major John P. Smith, G.S. In addition to his other duties Capt. Alfred P. Kelley, Cav., is detailed as polo representative for the 6th Corps Area, vice Major Everett S. Hughes, O.D., relieved.

6th Corps Area, Fort Sheridan, Ill., Major Gen. G. Bell—G.O. 36, Sept. 10, 1921. Following officers having reported for duty with Organized Reserves, are assigned to organizations and stations as follows: To 58th Division (Michigan), Col. T. J. Powers, Inf., with station at Detroit; to 86th Division (Illinois), Lieut. Col. M. M. Keck, Inf., with station at Chicago; to 101st Division (Wisconsin), Lieut. Col. G. R. Greene, F.A., with station at Milwaukee.

9th Corps Area, Presidio of San Francisco, Calif., Major Gen. W. M. Wright—G.O. 19, Sept. 7, 1921. Troop L, 11th Cav., will be organized at once as a Special Troop, Cavalry Training Center Squadron, and designated as "Troop L, Training Center Squadron No. 9." It will proceed not later than Sept. 18, 1921, by marching from Presidio of Monterey to Presidio of San Francisco and take station. Upon arrival of Troop L at Presidio of S.F., Troop M, 11th Cav., will stand relieved and will proceed by marching to Presidio of Monterey and will become inactive as "Squadron Headquarters Detachment, Training Center Squadron No. 9."

ORDERS 7, SEPT. 1, 1921, CHIEF OF AIR SERVICE.

This order revokes Sec. 5, Orders No. 18, O.C.A.S., dated Aug. 31, 1920, and substitutes new instructions therefor. These relate to the organization and assignment of functions to groups and divisions in the Office of the Chief of Air Service. There is a Supply Group, Property Division, Maintenance, Material, Cost Accounting, Transportation, and Building and Grounds Sections, and Requirements, Engineering, Procurement, and Materials and Salvage Divisions.

GENERAL OFFICERS.

Brig. Gen. J. Mc. Carter, upon his own application, is retired from active service after more than thirty-nine years' service. (Sept. 9, W.D.)

Brig. Gen. E. L. Howze to command 1st Cavalry Division, at Fort Bliss, Texas. (Sept. 10, W.D.)

Brig. Gen. W. Weigel, U.S.A., from further temporary duty at 2d Corps Hqrs. and with 78th Division, Organized Reserves at Newark, N.J., and will join proper station. (Aug. 24, 2d C.A.)

GENERAL STAFF CORPS.

GEN. J. J. PERSHING, G. O. OF S.

Par. 35, S.O. 207, W.D., Sept. 7, 1921, relating to Col. P. Murray, G.S., is revoked. (Sept. 10, W.D.)

Par. 34, S.O. 207, W.D., Sept. 7, 1921, relating to Col. LaR. S. Upion, G.S., is revoked. (Sept. 10, W.D.)

Lieut. Col. D. H. Currie, G.S., is assigned to G.S. with troops and to Fort Crook, Nebr., for duty. (Sept. 18, W.D.)

Major T. Miller, G.S., from Camp Meade, Md., to Washington for duty with W.D.G.S. (Sept. 12, W.D.)

Major E. L. Hubbard, G.S., will sail about Nov. 5 for Manila for duty in Philippine Division as an assistant C. of S. (Sept. 10, W.D.)

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

MAJOR GEN. P. C. HARRIS, THE A.G.

Col. H. W. Miller, A.G., from duty as military observer in Mexico and to Washington for temporary duty Military Intelligence Division, and upon completion of this duty to The A.G. of Army for duty. (Sept. 12, W.D.)

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

MAJOR GEN. J. L. CHAMBERLAIN, I.G.

Retirement of Col. G. Carlton, I.G.D., (Cav.), from active service on Sept. 9, 1921, is announced. (Sept. 9, W.D.)

JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

MAJOR GEN. E. H. CROWDER, J.A.G.

Lt. Col. K. Rucker, J.A., to Fort Crook, Nebr., for duty as 7th Corps Area J.A., relieving Major G. C. Oresson, J.A., who will proceed to San Antonio, Texas, for duty. (Sept. 18, W.D.)

QUARTERMASTER CORPS.

MAJOR GEN. H. L. ROGERS, Q.M.G.

Major H. D. F. Munnikhuyzen, Q.M.C., remain on duty Oklahoma City, Okla., pending completion of closing of remount purchasing and breeding hqrs., when he will report by telegraph to The A.G. of Army for further orders. (Sept. 8, W.D.)

Major E. G. Cullum, Q.M.C., and 1st Lieut. B. C. Bridges, V.C., to Fort Reno, Okla., for duty. (Sept. 8, W.D.)

Major F. R. Palmer, Q.M.C., to New York, N.Y., for temporary duty and will sail about Nov. 24 for Panama for duty. (Sept. 9, W.D.)

Capt. W. H. Moore, Q.M.C., to Camp Knox, Ky., for duty. (Sept. 8, W.D.)

Capt. L. B. Griffith, C.E., report by letter to Chief of Engineers for duty. (Sept. 8, W.D.)

Capt. G. H. Teiten, Q.M.C., is detailed as assistant P.M.S. and T., Carnegie Institute, Pittsburgh, Pa. (Sept. 9, W.D.)

Par. 7, S.O. 206, W.D., Sept. 8, 1921, relating to Capt. W. D. Cronkhite, Q.M.C., is revoked. (Sept. 9, W.D.)

Capt. H. Lake, E. Albro, Q.M.C., to Edgewood Arsenal, Md., for temporary duty during leave of Capt. H. L. Hudson, Q.M.C. Upon return of Captain Hudson Captain Albro v'l report to The A.G. of Army for further orders. (Sept. 9, W.D.)

Capt. W. Cassidy, Q.M.C., to Fort Sheridan, Ill., for duty. (Sept. 9, W.D.)

Capt. A. M. Stark, Q.M.C., to Washington to Q.M.G. for duty in his office. (Sept. 12, W.D.)

Capt. W. M. Pierce, Q.M.C., to Norfolk, Va., General Intermediate Depot for duty. (Sept. 12, W.D.)

Capt. E. A. Fischer, Q.M.C., when services can be spared, to 2d Division for duty with 2d Division Trains. (Sept. 18, W.D.)

Capt. U. F. Johnson, Q.M.C., from further duty with 2d Division, Camp Travis, Texas, and to Camp Normoyle, Texas, for duty. (Sept. 18, W.D.)

Par. 5, S.O. 197, Aug. 25, 1921, as relates to Capt. A. M. Reeve and 1st Lieut. A. J. Lodge, Q.M.C., is revoked. (Sept. 18, W.D.)

The relief of Capt. G. Conrad, Q.M.C., from duty at Columbus Barracks, Ohio, from July 14, 1921, is announced. (Sept. 18, W.D.)

The following officers of Q.M.C. about Dec. 6 to Honolulu for duty: Capt. C. H. Odeon, P. R. Guthrie; 1st Lieuts. R. V. Thomas, J. B. Crandall, J. B. Luscombe. (Sept. 18, W.D.)

First Lieut. I. W. Guth, Q.M.C., to Camp Benning, Ga., for duty. (Sept. 8, W.D.)

First Lieut. J. W. Martin, Q.M.C., to New York city, N.Y., for temporary duty pending departure of transport scheduled to sail about Nov. 24, and will then sail to Panama for duty with division train. (Sept. 9, W.D.)

First Lieut. E. A. Anderson, Q.M.C., to New Orleans General Intermediate Depot for duty, relieving Capt. R. J. Bauereisen, Q.M.C., and to sail about Oct. 5 for Manila for duty. (Sept. 12, W.D.)

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

MAJOR GEN. M. W. IRELAND, S.G.

MEDICAL CORPS.

Lieut. Col. R. Brooke, M.C., on Sept. 15 will report in person to Director of Veterans' Bureau for duty in Medical Division. (Sept. 9, W.D.)

Lieut. Col. G. F. Juennenmann, M.C., to Walter Reed General Hospital, Takoma Park, for treatment. (Sept. 12, W.D.)

Major A. M. Giffen, M.C., to Brooklyn, N.Y., Army Transport Service, for duty as transport surgeon. (Sept. 9, W.D.)

Major E. H. Bertram, G.S., to Fort Bliss, Texas, 1st Cavalry Division, for duty as assistant chief of staff. (Sept. 10, W.D.)

Major T. L. Ferrebaugh, M.C., is detailed as professor Western Reserve University, School of Medicine, Cleveland, Ohio. (Sept. 10, W.D.)

Major A. S. Dabney, M.C., is detailed as assistant professor University of Pittsburgh, Pa. (Sept. 10, W.D.)

Major E. L. Titus, M.C., is detailed as professor State University of Iowa, School of Medicine, Iowa City. (Sept. 10, W.D.)

Leave two months, about Sept. 10, to Major D. D. Hogan, M.C., Fort Brady, Mich. (Aug. 25, 6th O.A.)

Major F. H. Dixon, M.C., to Washington Army Medical School for instruction. (Sept. 18, W.D.)

Major F. E. Geesner, M.C., to Washington and report in person to Army Medical School for duty. (Sept. 18, W.D.)

Resignation of Capt. D. Walley, M.C., as an officer of the Army Oct. 1, 1921, is accepted. (Sept. 18, W.D.)

Capt. R. C. Murphy, M.C., to Camp Sherman, Ohio, for duty. (Sept. 10, W.D.)

Capt. C. W. Metz, M.C., will report to 10th Inf., Camp Sherman, for duty with the troops en route to Camp Knox, Ky., and upon arrival will report to commanding general Camp Knox for duty. (Sept. 10, W.D.)

Capt. R. L. Peyton, M.C., from further treatment at Walter Reed General Hospital and from further duty at Camp Pike, Ark., and will report to C.O. Walter Reed Hospital, Takoma Park, for duty. (Sept. 12, W.D.)

Leave one month, with permission to apply for extension of one month, to Capt. A. T. King, M.C. (Aug. 20, 2d C.A.)

Leave one month, about Sept. 1, to Capt. M. F. DuFrenne, M.C., Fort Sam Houston, Texas, with permission to apply for extension of one month. (Aug. 19, 8th C.A.)

Leave two months, with permission to visit U.S. and Puerto Rico, to 1st Lieut. A. G. de Quevedo, M.C., to leave Canal Zone about Sept. 12. (Sept. 1, P.C.Z.)

First Lieut. H. S. Blesse, M.C., will report to C.O. 2d Inf., now at Camp Perry, for duty with troops en route to Fort Sheridan, Ill., and upon arrival at Fort Sheridan will report to C.O. of post for duty. (Sept. 10, W.D.)

First Lieut. F. C. Howard, M.C., will report to 3d Inf., now at Camp Perry, Ohio, for duty with troops en route to Fort Snelling, Minn., and upon arrival there will report to C.O. for duty. (Sept. 10, W.D.)

DENTAL CORPS.

The following officers of D.C. to sail about Nov. 12 for Honolulu for duty: Major C. Denham; Capts. A. M. Smith, Jr., and R. A. Stout. (Sept. 18, W.D.)

VETERINARY CORPS.

First Lieut. R. Randall, V.C., to Army Medical School, Washington, for duty. (Sept. 18, W.D.)

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

BRIG. GEN. H. M. LORD, C.F.

The retirement of Major H. A. Stuart, F.D., from active service on Sept. 10, 1921, is announced. (Sept. 10, W.D.)

Leave one month, about Sept. 8, to Major E. B. Spiller, W.D., Chicago, Ill. (Aug. 29, 6th C.A.)

Leave one month to Capt. W. P. A. T. Von Hartung, F.D., about Oct. 1. (Aug. 30, 2d C.A.)

Leave one month to Capt. U. R. Fouts, F.D. (Aug. 25, 2d C.A.)

COOPS OF ENGINEERS.

MAJOR GEN. L. H. BEACH, C. OF E.

Col. S. A. Cheney, C.E., is detailed in the General Staff Corps and is assigned to the General Staff with troops. He will continue on present assignment as military attaché to China and Siam. (Sept. 9, W.D.)

Major H. H. Stickney, Jr., C.E., to Cincinnati, Ohio, for duty. (Sept. 8, W.D.)

The name of Capt. F. T. Bass, C.E., is placed on D.O.L. (Sept. 8, W.D.)

Major F. W. Herman, C.E., is assigned to 1st Engrs. and to Camp Dix, N.J., for duty. (Sept. 8, W.D.)

Major M. J. Young, C.E., from assignment to 7th Engrs. and to New Orleans for duty. (Sept. 18, W.D.)

Capt. D. Mc. Shearer, C.E., to Engineer Training Co. No. 3, Camp A. A. Humphreys, Va. (Sept. 18, W.D.)

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

MAJOR GEN. C. C. WILLIAMS, C. OF O.

Major J. Mather, O.D., relieved duty as assistant professor Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge. (Sept. 18, W.D.)

Resignation of Major R. H. Hawkins, O.D., as an officer of the Army is accepted. (Sept. 9, W.D.)

Major C. T. Richardson, O.D., from duties in office of Chief of Ordnance about Dec. 10 and to San Antonio for duty as O.D. and assume command of San Antonio Arsenal, relieving Col. O. C. Horney, O.D. (Sept. 18, W.D.)

Major O. A. Walker, Jr., O.D., to Watervliet Arsenal, Watervliet, N.Y., for duty. (Sept. 9, W.D.)

Par. 39, S.O. 209, Sept. 9, 1921, W.D., announcing acceptance of resignation by Major R. H. Hawkins, O.D., as an officer of the Army, is revoked, Major Hawkins having withdrawn his resignation. (Sept. 12, W.D.)

Capt. E. E. MacMorland, O.D., to Washington to Chief of Ordnance for duty. (Sept. 9, W.D.)

Tech. Sgt. M. La Beau, O.D., placed upon retired list at Haritan Arsenal, Metuchen, N.J., and to home. (Sept. 9, W.D.)

SIGNAL CORPS.

MAJOR GEN. G. O. SQUIER, C.S.O.

Leave one month to Major R. H. Cole, S.C., about Aug. 25.

Capt. F. G. Miller, S.C., to Fort Bliss, Texas, 1st Cavalry Division, for staff duty. (Sept. 9, W.D.)

Capt. A. H. Thiesen, S.C., report to commandant Signal Corps School, Camp Alfred Vail, N.J., as a student. (Sept. 9, W.D.)

The following officers of S.C. now on duty at Camp Alfred Vail, N.J., will report in person to commandant Signal Corps School for duty as student officer: Capts. S. D. Ashford, H. J. Schroeder and 1st Lieut. H. G. Messer. (Sept. 9, W.D.)

Capt. J. Lawrence, S.C., from duty with 7th Field Signal Battalion, Camp Travis, and to 9th Corps Area as assistant to signal officer. (Sept. 13, W.D.)

First Lieut. J. M. Heath, S.C., is detailed as assistant professor Georgia Institute of Technology, Atlanta. (Sept. 8, W.D.)

AIR SERVICE.

MAJOR GEN. C. T. MENOHER, C. OF A.S.

Major N. W. Peek, A.S., to Army Balloon School, Lee Hall, Va., and assume command. (Sept. 8, W.D.)

Major J. D. Reardon, A.S., to Army Balloon School, Fort Omaha, Neb., and assume command. (Sept. 8, W.D.)

Major A. N. Krogstad, A.S., to Governors Island, N.Y., for duty as air officer. 2d Corps Area. (Sept. 8, W.D.)

Major F. D. Lackland, A.S., to bqsrs. 8th Corps Area, Fort Sam Houston, San Antonio, Texas, for duty as air officer 8th Corps Area, relieving Major C. Spatz, A.S., who will proceed to Ellington Field, Houston, Texas, and assume command. (Sept. 9, W.D.)

The names of the following officers are placed on D.O.L.: Majors M. A. Hall, H. Geiger and B. D. Foulois

taché to Finland and military observer in the Baltic Provinces. (Sept. 8, W.D.)

Major J. A. Rogers, 11th F.A., on leave in U.S. on account of sickness, is relieved from assignment to that regiment and from duty in Hawaiian Department and is detailed as instructor, F.A., California N.G., Oakland. (Sept. 12, W.D.)

Capt. J. McDowell, F.A., from assignment to 9th F.A., Fort Sill, and will report to commandant Field Artillery School as a student in the battery officers' course. (Sept. 8, W.D.)

Resignation of Capt. S. D. Ringadorf, F.A., as an officer of the Army is accepted. (Sept. 8, W.D.)

The following officers of F.A. are relieved from present assignment and are assigned to 80th F.A., Camp Meade, Md., and will join: Capt. C. R. Lehner, G.C.; Capt. Alexander, W. A. Reddish; R. J. Canine, J. G. White; E. R. Block, V. L. Oleson and H. L. Powell, Jr. (Sept. 8, W.D.)

Capt. W. C. Pinson from duty with 9th F.A. and is placed on inactive list and will report to C.O. Post Field, Fort Sill, Okla., for duty. (Sept. 9, W.D.)

Leave (two months, about Sept. 1, 1921, to Capt. H. W. Blakeley, 4th F.A., Camp Stanley, Texas. Captain Blakeley will accompany the 1st Battalion, 4th F.A., to Panama. (Aug. 19, 8th C.A.)

First Lieut. H. F. Scarfing, F.A., from assignment to 9th F.A. and is detailed as assistant professor Agricultural and Mechanical College of Texas, College Station. (Sept. 9, W.D.)

COAST ARTILLERY CORPS.

MAJOR GEN. F. W. COE, C. OF C.A.

Leave one month to Major W. E. Duvall, C.A.C., about Sept. 6. (Sept. 2, 2d C.A.)

The name of Capt. J. H. Gilbreth C.A.C., is placed on D.O.L. (Sept. 8, W.D.)

Capt. C. G. Benham, C.A.C., having been transferred to F.A. on Aug. 29, 1921, with rank from July 1, 1920, will comply with par. 16, S.O. 205, Sept. 8, 1921, W.D. (Sept. 8, W.D.)

Leave one month and fourteen days to Capt. F. F. Gallagher, C.A.C., about Sept. 26, with permission to visit Canada. (Aug. 22, 2d C.A.)

So much of par. 43, S.O. 207, W.D., Sept. 7, 1921, as relates to 1st Lieut. B. C. Dailey, C.A.C., is revoked. (Sept. 10, W.D.)

Leave two months, with permission to visit U.S., to 1st Lieut. R. E. Demerritt, C.A.C., to leave Cristobal about Oct. 25. (Aug. 31, P.C.Z.)

First Lieut. E. F. Barry, C.A.C., transferred to O.D. on Aug. 29, 1921, with rank from Oct. 26, 1917, is assigned to Springfield Armory, Mass. (Sept. 18, W.D.)

Resignation of 1st Lieut. R. T. Kick, C.A.C., as an officer of the Army is accepted. (Sept. 18, W.D.)

Technical and Staff Sergeants, C.A.C.

Technical sergeants, C.A.C., to duty: C. Driscoll to Fort Mills, P.I.; C. Chalfant to Quarry Heights, Balboa Heights, C.Z. (Sept. 6, W.D.)

Staff sergeants, C.A.C., to duty: W. C. Boston to Honolulu, H.T.; L. Wild to Quarry Heights, Balboa Heights, C.Z. (Sept. 6, W.D.)

Staff sergeants, C.A.C. (appointed Sept. 6, 1921), by first available transport to Fort Mills, P.I., for duty: C. D. Miller, J. F. Agee, W. F. Woodridge, G. A. Shannon, S. D. Dyer, D. Gose, H. S. Parks, H. Murdoch, F. W. Botsch. (Sept. 6, W.D.)

Staff sergeants, C.A.C. (appointed Sept. 6, 1921), by first available transport to Quarry Heights, Balboa Heights, C.Z., for duty: J. E. Limbrock, L. R. Manning, H. G. Didlake, R. T. Boehm. (Sept. 6, W.D.)

Staff sergeants, C.A.C. (appointed Sept. 6, 1921), by first available transport to Honolulu, H.T., for duty: E. O. Rechlin, W. J. Payne, R. E. Tyner, L. G. Garner, F. Ramsey, A. Grethe, W. G. Hall, A. A. Edington, H. H. Adamson, P. E. Beck, F. I. We. (Sept. 6, W.D.)

Staff sergeants, C.A.C. (appointed Sept. 6, 1921), to stations indicated for duty:

To Coast Defenses of Portland, Fort Williams, Me., C. Johnson.

To C.D. Narragansett Bay, Fort Adams, R. R. Berkowitz, W. R. Naylor.

To C.D. L.I. Sd., Fort H. G. Wright, N.Y., G. B. Dodd, J. E. Sheffner.

To C.D. Sandy Hook, Fort Hancock, W. G. Beaver, E. K. Gillis.

To C.D. E.N.Y., Fort Totten, R. Sims, G. H. Walker.

To C.D. Baltimore, Fort Howard, A. Hall.

To C.D. Chesapeake, Fort Monroe, T. J. Sherlock, J. W. Myrick.

To Sound Ranging Co. 1, Camp Eustis, Va., E. Laughart.

To 52d C.A., Camp Eustis, Va., D. A. Green.

To C.D. Key West, Fla., J. A. Ferguson.

To C.D. Pensacola, Fort Barrancas, V. A. Meader.

To C.D. Los Angeles, Fort MacArthur, J. B. Clifford.

To C.D. San F., Fort W. Scott, A. J. Grimes, J. P. Immel.

To C.D. Puget Sound, Fort Worden, N. J. O'Brien, J. Mac-

Arthur, S. F. Rumford.

To mine planter G. F. E. Harrison, Brooklyn, N.Y., J. M. Sleeper.

To mine planter Gen. J. F. Bell, Brooklyn, N.Y., F. P. Coughlin. (Sept. 6, W.D.)

INFANTRY.

MAJOR GEN. C. S. FARNSWORTH, C. OF I.

Major R. P. Harbold, Inf., transferred Aug. 2, 1921, to Q.M.C., with rank from July 1, 1920, will remain on present assignment until further orders. (Sept. 13, W.D.)

Major E. W. Fales, 36th Inf., from assignment to that regiment and is assigned as liaison officer for a period of one year at the Marine Corps Schools at Quantico, Va. (Sept. 8, W.D.)

Major F. T. Burt, Inf., from 2d Inf. and to Fort Cook, N.H., for duty with the Organized Reserves. (Sept. 10, W.D.)

Major G. L. Smith, Inf., is assigned to 58d Inf. and to Camp Grant, Ill., for duty. (Sept. 13, W.D.)

Capt. F. J. Heraty, Inf., from assignment to 29th Inf., Sept. 14, and report to commandant Infantry School as a member of the field officers' class. (Sept. 8, W.D.)

Capt. J. D. Chambliss, Inf., upon arrival in U.S. report by letter to the C.O. of Army for assignment to duty. (Sept. 12, W.D.)

Capt. H. K. Adams, Inf. (D.O.L.), is transferred to Walter Reed General Hospital, Takoma Park, for further treatment. (Sept. 9, W.D.)

The following officers of Inf. are relieved from assignment to 2d Military Police Co. (Hqrs. and Military Police Co.) and are assigned to duty with the Special Division Troops: Capt. R. Wilkins, E. A. Nostrand, W. M. Tenney and 1st Lieut. S. F. Wharton. (Sept. 9, W.D.)

Capt. R. D. Lovett, 7th Inf., to Fort Sheridan, Ill., 6th Corps Area, for duty. (Sept. 19, W.D.)

First Lieut. R. C. Zettel, 25th Inf., is detailed in Air Service and to Carlstrom Field, Arcadia, Fla., for pilot training in heavier-than-air craft. (Sept. 8, W.D.)

First Lieut. W. R. Hazelrigg, 38th Inf., to 3d Inf. and join. (Sept. 12, W.D.)

Master Sgt. W. F. T. Metzger, 16th Inf., placed upon retired list at Camp Dix, N.J., and to home. (Sept. 7, W.D.)

First Sgt. E. Pullman, 1st Cav., placed upon retired list at Camp Harry J. Jones, Douglas, Ariz., and to home. (Sept. 7, W.D.)

First Sgt. L. S. Grace, 11th Inf., placed upon retired list at Camp Jackson, S.C., and to home. (Sept. 10, W.D.)

First Sgt. W. Todd, 25th Inf., placed upon retired list at Camp Stephen D. Little, Nogales, Ariz., and to home. (Sept. 9, W.D.)

First Lieut. F. D. Ross, Jr., 49th Inf., from assignment to that regiment and to General Service Schools, Fort Leavenworth, for duty. (Sept. 13, W.D.)

Leave two months, about Sept. 8, to Col. R. Sheldon, Inf., D.O.L. (Sept. 2, 2d C.A.)

Leave one month and ten days, about Sept. 25, to Lieut. Col. G. E. Stewart, Inf., D.O.L. (Sept. 1, 2d C.A.)

Leave one month, about Aug. 27, to Major J. A. Paegelow, A.S., Lee Hall, Va. (Aug. 19, 8th C.A.)

Leave three months, about Sept. 2, to Capt. M. E. Jones, 24th Inf., Hatchita, N.M. (Aug. 19, 8th C.A.)

Leave one month and seventeen days to 1st Lieut. A. F. Elif, 22d Inf., about Sept. 10. (Aug. 22, 2d C.A.)

Leave one month, about Sept. 3, to 1st Lieut. L. D. Syme, 17th Inf. (Aug. 23, 8th C.A.)

So much of par. 43, S.O. 190, W.D., Aug. 17, 1921, as relates to 1st Lieut. D. L. Helm, 19th Inf., is revoked. (Sept. 13, W.D.)

First Lieut. J. H. C. Hill, Inf., transferred on Aug. 29, 1921, to Air Ser., with rank from Nov. 15, 1919, will remain on present duties until further orders. (Sept. 13, W.D.)

Par. 2, S.O. 189, Aug. 16, 1921, W.D., as relates to Capt. G. W. Titus, 61st Inf., is revoked. (Sept. 13, W.D.)

Par. 40, S.O. 190, Aug. 17, 1921, W.D., as relates to 1st Lieut. A. D. McClure, 18th Inf., is revoked. (Sept. 13, W.D.)

Capt. J. E. Nelson, Inf., Sept. 16 report to commandant Infantry School as a member of company officers' class. (Sept. 13, W.D.)

PHILIPPINE SCOUTS.

Capt. M. Demmer, P.S., retired, is detailed as assistant professor Oakland High School, Calif. (Sept. 8, W.D.)

RETIRED OFFICERS.

Lieut. Col. F. R. Lang, retired, is detailed as professor De Witt Clinton High School, New York city. (Sept. 12, W.D.)

Lieut. Col. O. F. Snyder, retired, and 1st Lieut. A. D. Rothrock, Inf., Brooklyn, N.Y., to Camp Perry, Ohio, for participation in the National Matches. (Sept. 12, W.D.)

Major A. T. Dalton, retired, is detailed as professor Lahey University, Easton, Pa. (Sept. 9, W.D.)

Major C. W. Flarr, retired, is detailed as professor at the University of Buffalo Medical Department, Buffalo, N.Y. (Sept. 9, W.D.)

Major J. P. Wilson, retired, from further active duty, Oct. 1, and to home. (Sept. 9, W.D.)

Capt. Van R. Vestal, retired, is detailed as assistant professor Purdue University, Lafayette, Ind. (Sept. 9, W.D.)

Col. J. Conklin, retired, is detailed as professor at Cleveland High School, Ohio. (Sept. 10, W.D.)

LEAVES OF ABSENCE.

Leaves granted Sept. 8 for periods noted: Major C. C. Bankhead, Inf., four months; 1st Lieut. R. G. Gard, F.A., one month; Col. A. Gray, Cav. (D.O.L.), two months, about Sept. 28; 1st Lieut. O. H. Harris, Q.M.C., three months, about Oct. 1; Major W. M. Modisette, Cav., two months; 1st Lieut. C. A. Taney, Jr., Cav., one month and twenty days; Capt. C. J. Wright, D.C., three months and fourteen days.

Leaves granted Sept. 9 for periods noted: (Capt. C. E. Chenoweth, Inf., three months) sick; Lieut. Col. A. H. Davidson, Cav., three months; Major C. McH. Eby, Q.M.C., two months; Capt. C. C. Griffin, Inf., two months; Major C. W. Mason, G.S., one month; Major A. M. Milton, Cav., one month; 1st Lieut. J. I. Moore, A.S., one month and fifteen days; Major E. Parfit, P.S., extended one month; 1st Lieut. J. F. Pichel, C.A.C., one month and eight days, return to U.S. via Suez; Capt. W. M. Pierce, Q.M.C., two months; 1st Lieut. J. P. Richter, A.S., three months, return to U.S. via Suez; 1st Lieut. S. Smith, Inf., three months) sick.

Leaves granted Sept. 10 for periods noted: First Lieut. E. E. Aldrin, A.S., three months, to leave U.S.; Capt. H. H. Beall, Q.M.C., two months and twenty-four days; Capt. E. H. Burt, Inf., one month and fifteen days, Oct. 11; 1st Lieut. C. R. Carlson, F.A., one month and fifteen days; Capt. J. D. Chambliss, Inf., one month; Major C. G. Chapman, A.S., five months under exceptional circumstances; 1st Lieut. M. R. Finney, Inf., three months, with permission to apply for one month's extension; Major W. A. Rafferty, Inf., 2 months) sick.

Leaves were granted to the following officers on Sept. 12 by the W.D. for the periods noted: Capt. J. T. Biassell, F.A., one month; Capt. G. B. Fletcher, M.C., two months; Major M. Hall, A.S., one month, about Oct. 1; 1st Lieut. J. James, Inf., three months; Major S. W. Stanley, C.A.C., one month; Capt. P. Mc. Vernon, Inf., two months; Major B. G. Weir, F.A., one month.

The following officers were granted leaves for the periods noted by orders from the W.D. for the periods noted: Capt. R. B. Bretz, M.C., two months; Capt. H. DeB. Bruck, Cav., one month; 1st Lieut. J. W. Callahan, Ord., two months; Capt. H. P. Detwiler, C.A.C., one month and ten days, about Sept. 26; Major W. S. Fulton, C.A.C., two months, about Sept. 23; Capt. F. R. Lyons, Engrs., one month; Capt. W. O. Reeder, F.A., one month; Col. T. Rosa, G.S., one month and fourteen days, about Oct. 1; Col. H. A. Shaw, M.C., three months) extension; 1st Lieut. J. A. Shea, F.A., one month and ten days; 1st Lieut. T. K. Vincent, O.D., two months; Major C. A. Waldman, O.D., one month; Capt. F. L. Whittaker, Cav., one month's extension; 1st Lieut. Lek. M. Wightman, A.S., two months) extension.

WARRANT OFFICERS.

Warrant officers to duty as follows on dates named below in War Department orders: H. R. Bradley, bandleader, on duty with 6th Engrs., Camp Pike, Ark., to Camp Lewis, Wash., 6th Engrs.; G. F. Dahm to Aberdeen Proving Ground, Md.; A. Pojet to U.S. Nitrate Plant No. 2, Muscle Shoals, Ala. (Sept. 8, W.D.)

Warrant Officer A. E. Gingrich, bandleader, from 29th Inf. to Fort Barrancas, Fla., to 8th band. (Sept. 10, W.D.)

Warrant Officer W. A. Cross to Camp Knox, Ky., for duty with 17th F.A. (Sept. 9, W.D.)

D.E.M.L.

Tech. Sgt. W. Morgan, D.E.M.L., sergeant-instructor, N.Y. N.G., is detailed as sergeant-instructor of Field Artillery with N.G. of Maryland and to Pikesville, Md., and take station. (Sept. 6, W.D.)

TRANSFERS.

The transfers of the following officers of Inf. are announced: Capt. G. C. McKinley, Jr., to Hqrs., 14th Inf. Brigade; Capt. A. L. Morris to 34th Inf. (Sept. 13, W.D.)

Major J. M. Moore, 36th Inf., is transferred to 27th Inf. and about Nov. 5 to Honolulu for duty. (Sept. 13, W.D.)

The following officers of Inf. are transferred or attached as hereinafter indicated: Capt. W. E. Goe from 56th Inf. to 34th; R. E. Porter from Hqrs. and Military Police Co., 7th Division, to 34th Inf.; W. B. Yancey from 41st Inf. to 34th; A. S. Champeny from 55th Inf. to attached to 34th; K. C. Schwine from 41st Inf. to attached to 34th. First Lieut. W. F. Joyce from Hqrs. and Military Police Co., 7th Division, to 64th Inf. (Sept. 13, W.D.)

Capt. D. C. Pillsbury, 55th Inf., is transferred to 4th Inf. and to Camp Lewis, Wash., and join. (Sept. 13, W.D.)

OFFICERS' RESERVE CORPS.

To the General Staff section, 77th Division Headquarters: Col. W. A. De Lrometer, Inf., O.R.C., 90 Saratoga avenue, Yonkers, N.Y.; Lieut. Col. L. Sullivan, F.A., O.R.C., Private road, Woodmere, L.I., N.Y.

Major Gen. R. L. Bullard, commanding the 2d Corps Area, Governors Island, announces the following assignments of officers of the Reserve Corps:

77th Division.

To 307th Inf.—Capt. F. S. Bates and DeC. Statler, Inf., O.R.C.

To 306th Inf.—First Lieuts. L. D. Newborg and Van V. Munger, Inf., O.R.C.

To 306th Inf.—Major J. O. Adler, Inf., O.R.C.

To 307th Inf.—Major T. E. Stone, Inf., O.R.C.

To Division Staff, General Staff Section—Lieut. Cols. D. M. Goodrich and F. R. Appleton, Inf., O.R.C.

To Postal Section—First Lieut. E. W. Ruscher, Inf., O.R.C.

To Adjutant's Section—Major J. G. Fogarty, Inf., O.R.C.

To 305th Inf.—Major S. Greason, Jr., Inf., O.R.C., 350 Broadway, New York city.

To 306th Inf.—Major R. J. Turnbull, Inf., O.R.C., 26 East Sixtieth street, New York city.

Following assignments of Reserve officers of 2d Corps Area were made Aug. 23, 1921:

To Judge Advocate's Section, Division Headquarters—Lieut. Col. J. A. Dykman, J.A.R.C., Glen Cove, L.I., N.Y.

To Division Headquarters—Capt. F. N. Bangs, Cav., R.C., 55 Wall street, New York city; Capt. P. St. G. Bissell, Inf., R.C., 200 Broadway, New York city.

To 307th Inf.—Second Lieut. C. H. Greenberg, Inf., R.C., 116 Bay 35th St., Brooklyn, N.Y.

Following assignments of Reserve officers of 2d Corps Area were made Aug. 25:

To 308th Inf.—Capts. J. M. Blackwell, 42 E. 81st St., N.Y. city; D. L. Daly, c/o Daniel Daly, 20 Nassau St., N.Y. city; G. Lynch, 489 14th St., Brooklyn, N.Y.; E. N. Lewis, 61 Broadway, N.Y. city; R. K. Haas, 518 W. 58th St., N.Y. city; I. F. Heyl, 14 E. 46th St., N.Y. city; 1st Lieuts. H. L. Roche, 42 Broadway, N.Y. city; F. W. Hempstone, 57 W. 58th St., N.Y. city; J. G. Taylor, 325 73rd Ave., Brooklyn, N.Y.; W. S. Bartley, 70 Cedar St., N.Y. city; L. M. Brown, 1851 7th Ave., N.Y. city; H. Eggers, 321 W. 87th St., N.Y. city; W. G. Armstrong, 1411 Pacific St., Brooklyn, N.Y.; H. L. Peitengill, 1232 Bergen St., Brooklyn, N.Y.; 2d Lieut. F. W. Kroek, 26 Ashland St., Woodhaven, L.I., N.Y.

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Admiral Hilary P. Jones, Commander-in-Chief. Vice Admiral John D. McDonald, commander of Battleship Force.

Rear Admiral Charles F. Hughes, commander of Battleship Squadron Two (Naval Academy Practice Squadron).

Rear Admiral A. H. Scales, commander of Divisions Five and Six.

Rear Admiral Ashley H. Robertson, commander of Destroyer Force.

ALLEN, Newport, R. I.

ARKANSAS, Yorktown, Va., Sept. 14.

ATKINS, Portsmouth, N. H.

ABEL P. GATES, Newport, R. I.

ABBOTT, BAGLEY, Charleston, S. C.

BAINBRIDGE, Newport.

BALCH, North River, N. Y.

BANCROFT, Newport, R. I.

BARNETT, Southern Drill Grounds.

BARTH, Newport, R. I.

BELL, Newport, R. I.

BELKNAP, Boston, Mass.

BERNARDONI, Lynnhaven Roads.

BILLINGSLEY, Newport, R. I.

BLACK HAWK, BLAKELLY, Southern Drill Grounds.

BRANCH, Newport, R. I.

BRAZOS, Lynnhaven Roads.

BREWER, New York, N. Y.

CASE, NEWHIE, Newport, R. I.

CASSIN, New York, N. Y.

CHAS. AUBURNE, Newport, R. I.

CLEMSON, Charleston, S. C.

COLE, Newport, R. I.

COLHOUN, Newport, R. I.

CONNECTICUT, Philadelphia.

CONNOR, Newport, R. I.

CONVERSE, Boston, Mass.

CONYNGHAM, North River, N. Y.

COWELL, Newport, R. I.

CROWNINSHIELD, Southern Drill Grounds.

CRAY, Newport, R. I.

CULGOA, Lynnhaven Roads.

CUMMINGS, Newport, R. I.

CURLEW, Portsmouth, N. H.

DALE, Boston, Mass.

DAHLGREN, Southern Drill Grounds.

DALLAS, Charleston, S. C.

DAVIS, Newport, R. I.

DELAWARE, en route to Southern Drill

Grounds, Sept. 14.

DICKERSON, Southern Drill Grounds.

DIXIE, Newport, R. I.

DOWNES, North River, N. Y.

DUPONT, DYER, Newport, R. I.

DYER, Boston, Mass.

ERICSSON, North River, N. Y.

ELLIS, FAIRFAX, Newport, R. I.

FLAMINGO, Portsmouth, N. H.

FLORIDA, en route to Southern Drill Grounds, Sept. 14.

FORD, GEORGE E. BADGER, GOFF, Newport, R. I.

FLUSSER, Newport, R. I.

FOOTE, Boston, Mass.

GOLDSBOROUGH, GRAHAM, Southern Drill

Grounds.

GWIN, GREGORY, Newport, R. I.

GRIDLEY, Newport, R. I.

HALE, Newport, R. I.

HARADEN, HARDING, Newport, R. I.

HATFIELD, HERBERT, Southern Drill

Grounds.

HERNDON, Boston, Sept. 14.

HOPEWELL, Newport, R. I.

HOPKINS, HULBERT, New York, N. Y.

HUMPHREYS, HUNT, ISHERWOOD, New

port, R. I.

ISRAEL, Gloucester, Mass.

JAMES K. PAULDING, Philadelphia, Pa.

J. FRED TALBOT, Newport, R. I.

KALK, Boston, to sea, Sept. 6.

KANE, Newport, R. I.

KANSAS, North River, New York, N. Y.

KIMBERLEY, Newport, R. I.

KING, New York Yard.

LANDSDALE, Gloucester, Mass.

LARDNER, Boston, Mass.

LARK, Gloucester, Mass.

LAWRENCE, Newport, R. I.

LEARY, Southern Drill Grounds.

LEONIDAS, Newport, R. I.

LITTLE, Newport, R. I.

LUCE, Gloucester, Mass.

MCCALLA, McCook, Boston, Mass.

MCDOUGAL, North River, N. Y.

McKEAN, McKEE, Newport, R. I.

MADDUX, Boston, Mass.

MAHAN, MALLARD, Gloucester, Mass.

MANLEY, Newport, R. I.

MASON, Southern Drill Grounds.

MAUMEE, New York, N. Y.

MAURY, Gloucester, Mass.

MEREDITH, Newport, R. I.

MICHIGAN, MINNESOTA, Philadelphia.

MURRAY, Gloucester, Mass.

NEREUS, Lynnhaven Roads.

NICOHISON, North River, N. Y.

NOA, New York, N. Y.

NORTH DAKOTA, en route to Southern Drill

Grounds, Sept. 14.

O'BRIEN, North River, N. Y.

OLYMPIA, Lynnhaven Roads.

OSBORNE, New York, N. Y.

OSMUND INGRAM, Newport, R. I.

OSPREY, Portsmouth, N. H.

PAUL JONES, left Newport, Sept. 14 for L. I. Sound.

PARKER, North River, N. Y.

PEARL, Philadelphia, Pa.

PILLSBURY, Newport, R. I.

POPE, Philadelphia, Pa.

PORTER, North River, N. Y.

PREBLE, Southern Drill Grounds.

PROMETHEUS, Yorktown, Va., Sept. 14.

PROTEUS, Lynnhaven Roads.

PRUITT, Newport, R. I.

PUTNAM, Boston, Mass.

QUAIL, Lynnhaven Roads.

REID, Newport, R. I.

RELIEF, Lynnhaven Roads.

RINGGOLD, ROBINSON, ROCHESTER, ROD-

GER'S, Newport, R. I.

ROWAN, Newport, R. I.

SANDPIPER, New York, N. Y.

SAN FRANCISCO, Gloucester, Mass.

SATTERLEE, SCHENCK, SEMMES, Southern

Drill Grounds.

SHARKEY, at Philadelphia.

SHAW, Newport, R. I.

SHAWMUT, Newport, R. I.

SICARD, Southern Drill Grounds.

SIGOURNEY, Charleston, S. C.

SOUTH CAROLINA, Philadelphia.

STEVENS, Newport, R. I.

STEWART, New York, N. Y.

STOCKTON, Newport, R. I.

STRIBLING, New York, to Guantanamo, Sept. 13.

STRINGHAM, Newport, R. I.

SWAN, Portsmouth, N. H.

TAYLOR, THOMAS, TILLMAN, Newport, R. I.

Vessels of the Navy

Corrected to September 15, 1921

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Admiral Edward W. Eberle, Commander-in-Chief; flagship, New Mexico.

Vice Admiral W. R. Snosaker, commander of Battleship Force.

Rear Admiral G. H. Burrage, commander of Destroyer Force.

AARON WARD, San Diego.

ANTHONY, Pearl Harbor, T. H.

ARIZONA, San Pedro, Calif.

ARROSTOCK, San Diego.

AULICK, BABBITT, BADGER, San Diego.

BAILEY, en route to Bremerton.

BALLARD, en route to Bremerton, Sept. 13.

BALTIMORE, Pearl Harbor, T. H.

BIRMINGHAM, BOGGS, San Diego, Calif.

BRESEE, Mare Island.

BRUCE, San Diego, Calif.

BUCHANAN, BUFFALO, San Pedro, Calif.

BULMER, San Diego, Calif.

BURNS, Pearl Harbor, T. H.

CAMDEN, San Pedro, Calif.

CELTIC, Guan.

CHARLESTON, San Pedro, Calif.

CHAUNCEY, CHASE, San Diego, Calif.

CHEW, Mare Island.

CLAXTON, COGHLAN, CORRY, San Diego.

CORRY, San Diego, Sept. 14.

CRAINE, San Diego, Calif.

CROSBY, DE LONG, DELPHY, San Diego.

DENT, Mare Island.

DOVET, Bremerton.

EDMILL, EDWARD, San Diego.

EDWARDS, en route to Bremerton, Sept. 13.

EDER, Pearl Harbor, T. H.

ELLIOTT, Guam to San Francisco, Sept. 11.

EVANS, San Pedro.

FARENHOLT, FARQUHAR, FARRAGUT,

FREDRICK, FULLER, San Diego.

GAMBLE, Mare Island.

GILLIS, GLACIER, San Diego, Calif.

GREENE, en route to Bremerton, Sept. 13.

GUERRA, Guam to San Francisco, Sept. 11.

HAMILTON, San Pedro.

HAZELWOOD, Mare Island.

HENSHAW, Bremerton, Wash.

HOGAN, HOWARD, HULL, San Diego.

IDAHO, San Pedro.

INGRAHAM, Pearl Harbor, T. H.

JACOB JONES, San Diego.

J. F. BURNES, San Francisco.

KENNEDY, San Francisco.

KENNISON, KIDDER, KILTY, San Diego.

LAMBERTON, Mare Island.

LAMSON, San Diego.

LAPWING, Pearl Harbor, T. H.

LAUB, en route to Bremerton, Sept. 13.

LA VALETTE, San Diego.

LEA, Guam to San Francisco, Sept. 11.

LITCHFIELD, San Francisco.

LUDLOW, Pearl Harbor, T. H.

MARSHALL, San Pedro.

MCCARTHY, San Pedro.

September 17, 1921.

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Junior permanent officers in each grade of line of the Navy on Sept. 15 follow:

	Existing vacancies.
Rear Admiral Louis M. Nulton.	0
Capt. Edgar B. Larimer.	0
Comdr. Lee F. Welch.	4
Lieut. Comdr. Clarkson J. Bright.	0
Lieut. George L. Russell.	0

U. S. Marine Corps.

	Nominated to Senate.	Confirmed by Senate.	Existing vacancies.
Junior.	7-18-21	7-23-21	0
Col. Louis McC. Little.	2	2	2
Lieut. Col. Earl H. Ellis.	4	4	4
Major Edmund H. Morse.	16	16	16
Capt. David R. Nimmer.	16	16	16
1st Lt. Wm. J. Whaling.	16	16	16

G.O. 65, AUG. 10, 1920, NAVY DEPT.

Announces the establishment of the Bureau of Aeronautics, which we have heretofore noted.

NAVY GAZETTE.

Orders to Officers Sept. 7, 1921.

Comdr. J. S. Evans to Naval Inspector Machinery General Electric Co., and Naval Inspector Enrs. Materiel, Schenectady, N.Y.

Comdr. C. S. McDowell to Electric Off. Navy Yard, New York.

Comdr. T. A. Thompson to duty Assistant Naval Attaché American Embassy, London.

Lt. Comdr. Jay L. Kerley to command U.S.S. Luce.

Lt. Comdr. H. H. Little to Sen. Asst. Eng. Off. U.S.S. Delaware.

Lt. Comdr. H. W. Pillsbury to Sen. Asst. Eng. Off. U.S.S. North Dakota.

Lt. Comdr. G. K. Stoddard to duty Naval Academy, Annapolis.

Lt. Comdr. Raymond G. Thomas to duty U.S.S. Delaware.

Lieut. R. U. Hyde to Aid and Flag. Lieut. on Staff R. Adm. Casey B. Morgan.

Lieut. (j.g.) R. B. Chrichton to duty U.S.S. Ford.

Lieut. (j.g.) C. N. E. Fontaine to duty U.S.S. Bridge.

Lieut. (j.g.) R. K. Jefferson to duty U.S.S. Pyro.

Lieut. (j.g.) T. R. Raderick to treatment Naval Hospital, New York, N.Y.

Lieut. (j.g.) F. O. Willenbacher to duty U.S.S. Arkansas.

Ensign F. H. McElvain to home.

Ensign J. F. Wegrift to duty U.S.S. Anthony.

Ensign C. E. Wiencke to duty U.S.S. Ludlow.

Ensign C. F. Smith to U.S.S. Ingraham.

Comdr. W. J. Zalesky (Med.C) to duty Naval Hosp. League Island, Pa.

Comdr. H. E. Stevens (Sup.C) to Supply and Accounting Off. Nav. Air Sta. Pensacola, Fla.

Lieut. J. A. Fields (Sup. C.) to duty Nav. Supply Depot, So. Brooklyn, N.Y.

Lieut. (j.g.) W. R. Calvert (Sup.C) to duty under instruction in Supply Dept., Navy Yard, Washington.

Lieut. (j.g.) J. M. Speissegger (Sup.C) to duty Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va.

Ens. P. J. Weiss (Sup.C) to R.S. Mare Island conn. settlement accounts.

Lieut. Comdr. E. F. Enright (Con.C) to duty Navy Yard Boston, Mass.

Lieut. G. J. Shaw (Con.C) to Navy Yard, New York, N.Y.

Comdr. H. H. Boesch (C1-3) to command U.S.S. Kanawha.

Lieut. Comdr. H. S. Chase (C1-3) to command U.S.S. Orion.

(j.g.) C. E. Mathews (C1-5) to home.

Orders to Officers Sept. 8, 1921.

Capt. C. W. Cole to command U.S.S. Mercy.

Comdr. I. C. Bogert to command U.S.S. Charles Ausburn.

Comdr. W. J. Giles to Assistant Chief of Bureau of Aeronautics, Navy Dept., Washington.

Comdr. L. N. McNair to Destroyer Force, Pacific Fleet.

Comdr. W. O. Spears to U.S.S. Arkansas as Ex. Off.

Lieut. Comdr. R. E. Bell to home, wait orders.

Lieut. Comdr. W. H. P. Blandy to U.S.S. New Mexico as assistant fire control officer.

Lieut. Comdr. R. M. Doyle jr. to Destroyer Force, Atlantic Fleet.

Lieut. Comdr. W. S. Nicholas to U.S.S. Cleveland as Ex. Off.

Lieut. Comdr. J. B. Oldendorf to Aid and Flag Secretary on Staff Rear Adm. Case B. Morgan.

Lieut. M. W. Callahan to duty Naval Academy, Annapolis.

Lieut. S. P. Fullinwider to duty U.S.S. Cummings.

Lieut. T. C. Latimore jr. to duty Naval Academy, Annapolis.

Lieut. S. A. Maher to Naval Academy, Annapolis.

Lieut. J. Mahoney to Naval Academy, Annapolis.

Lieut. P. Marshall to Naval Academy, Annapolis.

Lieut. G. Morgan to duty involving actual flying in aircraft Bu. Aeronautics, Navy Dept., Washington.

Lieut. B. F. Perry to Naval Academy, Annapolis.

Lieut. P. W. Yeastman to Naval Academy, Annapolis.

Ens. E. N. Cohen, J. K. Fuller, M. Warnick, and F. C. Winter (Med.C) to course instruction Naval Medical School, Washington.

Lieut. C. A. Broadbent (M.C) to course instruction, Naval Medical School, Washington.

Lieut. F. C. Evers (Med.C) resignation accepted.

Lieut. (j.g.) L. L. Edmiston (Med.C) to duty Naval Hospital, Great Lakes, Ill.

Lieut. (j.g.) F. M. Moxon (Med. C) to duty Naval Hospital, Mare Island, Calif.

Lieut. (j.g.) F. M. Rohow (Med.C) to duty Naval Hospital, Great Lakes, Ill.

Lieut. R. F. Sweeney (D.C) resignation accepted.

Lieut. (j.g.) R. C. Cress (D.C) to duty Navy Yard, Mare Island, Calif.

Lieut. (j.g.) R. D. Reid (Med.C) to duty Naval Hospital, Fort Lyon, Colo.

Lieut. Comdr. R. S. Chew (Sup.C) to Supply and Dis. Off., Naval Station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.

Lieut. Berkowitz (Sup.C) to U.S.S. Kanawha as Sup. Off.

Lieut. W. S. Colbert (Sup.C) to duty R.S. Barracks, Hampton Roads, Va.

Lieut. (j.g.) H. R. Hubbard (Sup.C) to Assistant to Sup. Off., U.S.S. Oklahoma.

Lieut. (j.g.) H. A. Phares (Sup.C) to Assistant to Fleet Sup. Off., Comdr. Train Pacific Fleet.

Lieut. (j.g.) G. J. Tyler (Sup.C) to Supply Off., Naval Air Station, Pearl Harbor, T. H.

Lieut. (j.g.) S. W. Salisbury (Chap.C) to U.S.S. Black Hawk.

Lieut. Comdr. G. A. Andrews (Con. C) resignation accepted.

Comdr. W. H. Allen (Civ. Eng. C) to duty Navy Yard, Philadelphia.

Gun. H. E. Vosburg, Gun. W. B. Christ, Mach. A. J. Hockman, Mach. F. N. Hare, Pay Clery R. L. Davis and Ap. Clerk G. A. Stevens resignation accepted.

Lieut. Comdr. J. M. Berman (R.F.) to command U.S.S. Pensacola.

Lieut. E. M. Kenyon (D.C) (C1-2) to U.S.S. Dixie.

Orders to Officers Sept. 9, 1921.

Lieut. Comdr. H. Harlow to duty U.S.S. McKean.

Lieut. W. R. Casey to command U.S.S. R-10.

Lieut. S. R. Deets to duty U.S.S. Rochester.

Lieut. B. G. Fury to command U.S.S. O-9.

Lieut. C. W. Wagner to U.S.S. Dixie as Assistant to Repair Off.

Lieut. F. T. Walling to duty U.S.S. Fairfax.

Ens. W. W. Cone to U.S.S. Benham for duty.

Ens. J. H. P. Hughart Jr. resignation accepted.

Ens. R. C. Greenwald to U.S.S. Connecticut.

Ens. J. H. P. Hughart Jr. resignation accepted.

Ens. D. A. Hughes to U.S.S. Parker.

Ens. J. A. McDonnell to U.S.S. Lansdale.

Ens. H. L. Meadow, Det. U.S.S. Stewart; to U.S.S. Merideth.

Ens. M. S. Pearson to U.S.S. McLean.

Ens. Lyman S. Perry to U.S.S. Bagley.

Ens. J. E. Pixton to U.S.S. Abbot.

Ens. H. Wilson to U.S.S. Tilman.

Capt. A. Farenholz (Med.C) to duty Navy Recruiting Sta., San Francisco.

Comdr. H. A. Garrison (Med.C) to Veterans Bureau, Washington.

Lieut. Comdr. G. B. Whitmore (Med.C) to duty Naval Hospital, New York, N.Y.

Lieut. L. N. Hart (Med.C) to Destroyer Force, Pacific Fleet.

Lieut. C. E. Morrow (D.C) to duty Navy Yard, Philadelphia.

Lieut. G. W. Armstrong (Sup.C) to Supply and Dis. Off., San Domingo.

Lieut. (j.g.) H. E. Humphreys (Sup.C) to duty Supply Depot, So. Brooklyn, N.Y.

Lieut. (j.g.) J. J. Mifflin (Sup.C) Santo Domingo; to R.S. Boston, Mass.

Lieut. (j.g.) C. Musil (Sup.C) to Assistant to Fleet Sup. Off., Comdr. Train, Atlantic Fleet.

Ens. J. Chapman (Sup.C) to Assistant to Sup. Off., U.S.S. Minnesota.

Pay Clerk J. P. Aitken to Great Lakes, Ill.

Lieut. M. J. Walker to U.S.S. Paul Hamilton.

Ens. C. A. Rumble (R.F.) to U.S.S. Percival.

Ens. J. F. Gilion and Ens. G. Rosenberry to U.S.S. Taftall.

Lieut. Comdr. R. B. Daughtry continue command Villalobos.

Lieut. Comdr. E. T. Oates to command U.S.S. J. D. Edwards.

Lieut. V. Bailey to U.S.S. Albany.

Lieut. C. T. S. Gladden to command B-1.

Lieut. E. R. Johnson to U.S.S. Albany.

Lieut. E. H. Geiselman to U.S.S. Villobos.

Lieut. (j.g.) J. L. Graham to U.S.S. J. D. Edwards.

Ens. J. A. Paulson to U.S.S. Broome.

Ens. W. C. Allison to duty U.S.S. Long.

Ens. H. A. Brandenburger to duty U.S.S. Barker.

Ens. F. G. Clay to duty U.S.S. Alden.

Ens. C. V. Conlan to duty U.S.S. Chandler.

Ens. D. Curry jr. to duty U.S.S. Southard.

Ens. W. D. Dilman to duty U.S.S. Rathbun.

Ens. W. B. Fletcher and Ens. A. J. Gray jr. to duty U.S.S. Roper.

Ens. W. M. Hainer and Ens. G. H. L. Peet to duty U.S.S. Borie.

Ens. W. L. Reen to duty U.S.S. Whipple.

Ens. S. B. Smith to duty U.S.S. J. D. Edwards.

Ens. W. J. Strother Jr. to duty U.S.S. Barker.

Lieut. F. A. Abbott (S.C.) to home wait orders.

Lieut. H. C. Sowell (S.C.) to continue duty Supply Off., Destroyer Division 35.

Lieut. (j.g.) H. B. Bowker (S.C.) to Naval Station, Cavite.

Orders to Officers Sept. 10, 1921.

Capt. A. W. Johnson to command U.S.S. Wright.

Capt. H. E. Lackey to command U.S.S. Shawmut.

Capt. J. W. Oman placed on retired list and to home.

Comdr. A. Claude to command U.S.S. Reina Mercedes.

Comdr. P. W. Foot to Destroyer Force Pacific Flt. as a Division Commander.

KING & KING

Attorneys in the Court of Claims for Army and Navy Officers.
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Orders to Officers Sept. 13, 1921.

Comdr. C. T. Osburn to duty conn. Navy Rifle Team, Camp Perry.

Lieut. Comdr. H. R. Bogach to command U.S.S. Edsall.

Lieut. Comdr. C. F. Bryant to U.S.S. Pennsylvania as Asst. Fire Control Offr.

Lieut. Comdr. S. Cochran to duty R.S., Philadelphia.

Lieut. Comdr. W. A. Corley to Destroyer Squadron, Atlantic Fleet, for assignment.

Lieut. Comdr. J. H. Falge to U.S.S. Buffalo as Ex. Offr.

Lieut. Comdr. W. E. Goodhue to duty Asiatic Station.

Lieut. M. Comstock to duty U.S.S. K-7.

Lieut. A. De Domer to Destroyer For.e, Pacific Fleet.

Lieut. E. Nickell to command U.S.S. Sylph.

Lieut. E. Nickell to U.S.S. Chicago.

Lieut. E. Nickell to U.S.S. North Dakota.

Lieut. C. D. Headlee to command U.S.S. R-17.

Lieut. H. W. Jackson to duty U.S.S. K-2.

Lieut. T. James to command Submarine Chaser 320.

Lieut. R. K. Jones to duty U.S.S. R-13.

Lieuts. J. R. Kyle, F. M. Mail and J. M. Shoemaker to instruct Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge.

Lieut. C. Morrison to Naval Operations, Navy Dept., Washington.

Lieut. J. W. Rowe to command U.S.S. N-8.

Lieut. L. J. Stecher to U.S.S. Wyoming as Elec. Offr.

Lieut. W. P. Turner to U.S.S. S-4.

Lieut. (j.g.) G. W. Adams to Naval Proving Ground, Indian Head, Md.

Lieuts. (j.g.) E. L. Cole and C. G. Harris to U.S.S. Alert.

Lieut. (j.g.) E. J. Hayden to R.S., New York, N.Y.

Lieut. (j.g.) W. E. McLendon to U.S.S. S-8.

Lieut. (j.g.) J. E. Shaw resign. tion accepted Oct. 17.

Ensign H. C. Behner to Naval Air Station, Anacostia, D.C.

Ensign W. G. Bach to Mine Force, Atlantic Fleet.

Ensign W. C. Gilbert to Pacific Fleet.

Ensign T. A. Glascock to U.S.S. S-15.

Ensign S. Gregory to U.S.S. S-8.

Ens. D. Grove jr. to duty Pacific Fleet.

Ens. E. W. Hampson to Mine Force, Atlantic Fleet.

Ens. A. Macondray Jr., and R. M. Singer to U.S.S. New Mexico.

Ens. H. S. Nielsen to U.S.S. Connecticut.

Ens. H. A. Telman to Pacific Fleet.

Ens. C. D. Warner resignation accepted.

Ensign F. R. Wills to duty U.S.S. S-8.

Comdr. R. C. Holcomb (Med.C.) to home and wait orders.

Lieut. J. E. Andrews (Med.C.) to duty U.S.S. Sacramento.

Lieut. M. S. Matthys (Med.C.) to duty U.S.S. Kansas.

Comdr. G. M. Stackhouse: (Sup.C.) to Supply and Disb.

Offr. 15th Naval District.

Lieut. Comdr. H. H. Alkire (Sup.C.) to Supply Offr. Naval Training Station, Great Lakes, Ill., and 9th Naval District.

Lieut. Comdr. D. W. Rose (Sup.C.) to Officer in Charge Dept. Finance and Commerce, Santo Domingo.

Lieut. (j.g.) J. E. Hunt (Sup. C.) to Supply, Disbursing and Commissary Officer Naval Air Station, Coco Solo, C.Z.

Lieut. (j.g.) J. C. Poshepny (Sup. C.) to navy yard, Mare Island, Calif.

Lieut. F. L. Janeway (Chap.C.) to U.S.S. Relief.

Btns. B. L. Mullinix, Guars. G. R. Barker, W. L. Davis, H. K. Williams and Mach. B. Burris resignations accepted.

MARINE CORPS GAZETTE.

SEPT. 9—Capt. E. T. Lloyd to 2d Brigade, Santo Domingo.

Capt. S. B. O'Neill to M.B., N.A.D., Dover, N.J.

The following warrant officers to duty at navy yard, Mare Island, Calif.: Mar. Gunr. M. Micken and Q.M. Clerk S. E. Conley.

First Lieut. L. A. Dessez to M.B., N.S., Cavite.

SEPT. 10—Capt. W. H. Sitz to Mass. Inst. of Technology, Cambridge.

First Lieut. St. J. R. Childs to Charleston, S.C.

First Lieut. B. G. Bradley to Bureau of Aeronautics, Navy Department.

First Lieut. F. B. Hoyt to Quantico, Va., for duty instead of Charleston, S.C.

Second Lieut. J. J. Brennan to 2d Brig., Santo Domingo.

SEPT. 18—Major G. L. Osterhout to Quantico, Va.

Capt. M. S. Berry to M.B., Quantico, Va.

Capt. R. B. Dwyer and 2d Lieut. J. L. Moody to M.B., navy yard, New York, N.Y.

First Lieut. E. S. Shaw to M.B., navy yard, Boston, Mass.

SEPT. 14—Major A. E. Simon to M.D., Camaguey, Cuba.

Capt. F. E. Verner to M.B., Quantico, Va.

Capt. J. F. Jeffords to Hqrs. Marine Corps, Washington.

Capts. L. R. Jones, H. Cobb, 1st Lieuts. L. R. Wariner, J. E. Stanners, J. D. Lockburner and 2d Lieut. F. Kane to M.B., Quantico, Va.

Pay Clerk W. J. Sherry to Marine Corps, Washington.

COAST GUARD GAZETTE.

SEPT. 9—Lieut. (E) U. Harvey assigned Depot and to Apache when commissioned.

Lieut. (j.g.) J. A. Starr to Apache when commissioned.

Lieut. (E) C. S. Root assigned to Port Division.

Lieut. E. D. Jones assigned Unalga.

SEPT. 10—Lieut. (j.g.) R. T. McElligott assigned Tampa.

SEPT. 18—Lieut. (j.g.) (E) P. B. Eaton assigned Tallowood.

Lieut. (j.g.) (E) C. T. Hanly assigned duty in connection with fitting out Modoc and for duty on that vessel when commissioned.

WEST POINT.

West Point, N.Y., Sept. 14, 1921.

Mrs. Morrison entertained on Thursday with a luncheon for Mrs. MacArthur and her daughter-in-law, Mrs. Arthur MacArthur, Jr.; other guests were Mrs. Holt, Robinson, Carter, Coleman, Mettler, Chilton and Purdon. On Friday Mrs. Alexander gave a tea in honor of the Mesdames MacArthur, when the guests included the wives of the members of the Academic Board and a few other ladies; tea was poured by Mrs. Fiebiger and Mrs. Robinson; Mrs. Wheat and Mrs. Holt assisted in the dining room.

Majors and Mrs. Pendleton gave an anniversary dinner on Thursday, when their guests were Col. and Mrs. Robinson, Carter, Reynolds, Danford, Major and Mrs. O'Hare; Major and Mrs. MacMillan joined for bridge. Mr. and Mrs. Woodhull, summer guests of their son-in-law and daughter, Major and Mrs. Crittenden, have left for California. Mr. Henry Seton, of Tuxedo, and Mr. Edwin Hughes, pianist, of New York, were guests of Col. and Mrs. Alexander on Sunday.

Mrs. Pendleton has returned to Fishers Island for a few weeks and Mrs. Robinson will be her guest for ten days. Mrs. Hawkins, widow of Brig. Gen. Hamilton S. Hawkins, is visiting her granddaughter, Mrs. H. Cramp顿 Jones. Mrs. Charles W. Larned, widow of Colonel Larned, has been spending several days at the hotel. Mrs. George Howell, wife of Colonel Howell, has been staying at the hotel with her mother, Mrs. Knight.

The officers who have been spending the summer in Italy have reported for duty. Majors Loomis, Keyes, Casey, Hayes, R. C. Smith, R. E. Jones, O'Hare and Thurman were in France and Captain Kane in Spain.

Mr. and Mrs. Vauthier have returned from Canada, where they spent summer leave. Mrs. Thurnau has returned from a visit with her relatives in the West. Roger Holt has come home from a six weeks' horseback trip through the Rocky Mountains. Guy Holt is spending ten days in the Maine woods on a fishing trip. Miss Margaret Gilmore, daughter of Brig. Gen. Quincy Gilmore, has been staying at the hotel. Mr. and Mrs. Credo Harris have motored on from Kentucky and are guests of Major and Mrs. Buckner; Mrs. Harris and Mrs. Buckner are sisters.

Majors and Mrs. Devers and Major and Mrs. Crittenden on Labor Day motored to Gedney Farms, where Majors Devers and Crittenden served as judges in the horse show. Coleman Carter and William Ennis, Jr., leave for Washington this week, to attend school. At the rodeo on Saturday evening Mrs. Hudnut received with Cadet Olmsted.

The children's school opened on Monday with a large at-

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tendance. The Monday Afternoon Bridge Club has resumed its sessions, this week's meeting being with Mrs. Purdon.

The funeral of the late Capt. Daves Rossell, who died Oct. 13, 1918, of wounds received in action, was held from the old Chapel on Sept. 6. The customary military honors were rendered.

NAVAL ACADEMY.

Annapolis, Md., Sept. 15, 1921.

Rear Admiral Henry B. Wilson, U.S.N. superintendent of the U.S. Naval Academy, announces in order 52, Sept. 2, 1921, that with the approval of the Secretary of the Navy, on and after June 30, 1922, all professors, assistant professors, associate professors and instructors, without exception who will have attained the age of sixty-five years or who will during the fiscal year for which they seek appointment attain the age of sixty-five years, shall automatically sever their relations with the Naval Academy.

Capt. A. J. O'Keefe, U.S.N., Mrs. O'Keefe and their child returned to Annapolis after spending a fortnight at Atlantic City. Ensign and Mrs. J. E. Whelchel will be one of the coaches for the football team.

Commodore E. Lloyd, U.S.N., and Mrs. Lloyd are now in Paris and are expected to return to Annapolis in Oct. Miss Sara Barton Keen gave a farewell party on Sept. 3 to Comdr. and Mrs. W. B. Decker. Miss Lady Jane Raby, daughter of Capt. J. J. Raby, U.S.N., and Mrs. Raby will enter Vassar College on Sept. 22 as a student.

Capt. E. Fleiss, naval attaché at the Embassy of the Argentine Republic, in Washington, was a visitor at the Naval Academy on Sept. 6. He was accompanied by Comdr. A. Ferrier, of the Argentine Navy. Capt. E. J. King was in Annapolis on Labor day on a visit to his family. Comdr. F. V. McNair, widow of Rear Admiral McNair, a former Superintendent of the Naval Academy.

Lieut. F. W. Bennett, U.S.M.C., and Mrs. Bennett have returned to Quantico, Va., after a visit here to the Misses Feldmeyer.

Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. T. S. Boyd are visiting Mrs. Boyd's parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Martin, here. Mrs. L. A. Brown, wife of Ensign Brown, is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Wilson.

Mrs. Thomas Kurz, wife of the Commandant of Midshipmen, daughter of Rear Admiral and Mrs. Wilson. The guests included Mrs. Wilson, Mrs. W. R. Van Aken, M. S. Tisdale, R. G. Heiner, E. D. Washburn, I. C. Kidd, H. B. McCleary, H. G. Patrick, Valentine Wood and Miss Marie Thompson.

Chaplain H. H. Clark, U.S.N., and Mrs. Clark have returned to Annapolis, after spending the summer in Maine and are at their home on College avenue. Prof. Clarence V. Fowler, of the Naval Academy, and Mrs. Fowler have returned after a three-month's trip to the Pocono and Adirondack Mountain resorts, including Bucklin Falls, Lake Sacandaga, Lake Placid, and ending at the Crater Lake, Lake Champlain. Miss Corinne Fowler is attending a series of house parties before returning for the winter to Goucher College.

Comdr. W. Decker, U.S.N., with Mrs. Decker and their children, sailed on Friday on the transport Gulfport for the Virgin Islands for duty as Captain of the Navy Yard at St. Thomas.

Capt. W. W. Phelps, U.S.N., who has been a patient here at the Naval Hospital, has been assigned to duty at the Naval War College.

Prof. and Mrs. C. A. Styer and Prof. G. W. Gignilliat of the Naval Academy, have returned from a week's canoeing and camping trip on the Potomac river. They traveled from Harper's Ferry to Washington. Prof. and Mrs. W. L. Fisher spent the summer in Maine and New York. Prof. and Mrs. H. J. Fenton and their children spent the summer at Willimantic, Conn. Lieut. Comdr. S. E. Holliday, U.S.N., and Mrs. Holliday spent a month in New England. They remained two weeks at Dix's Notch, and toured through the White Mountains. They have moved now into one of the houses at the Marine Quarters.

The following assignments in the Organization of the Regiment of Midshipmen have been made:

Regimental Commander and Staff—Mdn. Comdr. J. L. Olmsted, Reg. Comdr.; Mdn. Lt. Comdr. G. W. King, Reg. Sub. Comdr.; Mdn. Lieut. F. H. Whitaker, Reg. Adjutant; Mdn. Lieut. C. L. Helber, Reg. Commissary; Mdn. C. Petty O. E. R. Frawley, Reg. Ch. Petty O.

Regimental Drum and Bugle Corps—Mdn. Ens. F. McK.

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Battalion Commanders—Mdn. Lt. Comdr. B. S. Adell, J. R. Howland, E. E. Larson, A. R. Sanborn.

Battalion Adjutants—Mdn. Lt. (j.g.) N. K. Iverson, C. S. Snodgrass, G. D. Fitzhugh, G. W. Bauernschmidt.

Battalion Commissary Officers—Mdn. Lts. (j.g.) J. L. Weston, E. C. Craig, H. W. Pierce, L. J. Huffman.

Battalion Chief Petty Officers—Mdn. C.P.O.C.C. Adell, W. C. Jordan, C. O. Humphreys, E. B. Curtis.

Company Commanders—Mdn. Lts. D. Quarton, A. V. Cruse, C. O. Comp., V. J. Gallagher, C. C. Jerome, C. H. Steele, J. J. B. Fulenwider, H. F. Paden.

Mdn. Lts. (j.g.)—J. A. McBride, K. E. Bond, E. A. Cruise, K. D. Stoddard, F. F. Richards, H. A. Ingram, O. M. Walker, L. Ragonnet, E. D. Taylor, R. Hall Smith, A. V. Kastner, J. S. T. S. Ely, R. W. Dole, F. R. Walker, B. G. Koehler, W. B. Tucker, F. B. Wanase'ow, B. M. Coleman, G. E. Nold, P. E. Conradt, W. S. Morris, J. S. Harner, A. L. Tyler, C. J. McWhinnie.

Mdn. Ensigns—A. F. Converse, W. B. Ault, P. K. Leberman, T. B. Hill, R. H. Hudson, S. E. Southard, J. A. Mitchell, R. L. Johnson, J. H. Dorsey, J. R. Hume, T. Oxnard, R. W. Burleigh, D. R. Eldridge, O. A. Kendrick, A. L. Davis, H. D. Baker.

Mdn. Chief Petty Officers—J. E. Waidlich, J. W. Guider, G. P. Hunter, C. E. Voegeli, H. C. Archibald, R. E. Libby, G. W. Dovell, A. L. Toney.

Lt. C. Floyd-Jones, U.S.N. spent a few days here as the guest of Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. D. T. Hunter. Comdr. and Mrs. D. L. Howard have returned to Annapolis after a week's visit to Mrs. Howard's mother, Mrs. J. L. Bowyer, in Erie. Prof. and Mrs. J. Martel arrived in Annapolis on Saturday after a summer spent in Europe. They traveled through Spain and Northern Africa and spent a fortnight in Paris before sailing for home. Prof. and Mrs. E. W. Thomson spent the summer in New England with relatives.

Mrs. Felix Johnson, formerly Miss Fay Doyen, will leave for California on the October transport from Norfolk to join her husband, Ensign Johnson, ordered to the U.S.S. Stribling. Mrs. Johnson's mother, Mrs. Doyen, widow of Gen. Charles A. Doyen, U.S.M.C., will join her daughter.

GOVERNORS ISLAND.

Governors Island, N.Y., Sept. 13, 1921.

The Army Music School has moved to Washington, where it will be quartered at Washington Barracks. Major Edward Dyer in command, as Assistant Principal. The senior students remain at Governors Island in charge of Mr. White, warrant officer, principal of music of the Army Music School, and Mr. Cox, warrant officer, instructor. This School was inaugurated in 1911, with Capt. A. Clappe as principal, and has done excellent work for the development of the art of music in the Army. In that year scholarships were placed at the disposal of the School by the Institute of Musical Art of New York, with Dr. Frank Damrosch, director, who has all these years been untiring in his kindness to the School. The School will be greatly missed on Governors Island.

Mrs. William Craighill has returned from the White Mountains, where she spent the summer, and the Post School under the second year of her successful management will open on Sept. 19. Miss Eleanor Craighill is with her mother, and two other daughters, the Misses Sally and Caroline Craighill, will spend the winter with Mrs. Craighill.

An interesting children's masquerade party was given last week on Wednesday at the Clubhouse, South Battery. Attired in attractive costumes a merry party of about thirty spent the evening in dances to the music of the 22d Regiment orchestra. The grand march was participated in by all those in costume, at the close of which prizes were awarded to Miss Margaret Arrington, a niece of Colonel Chambers, and Master "Bill" Pitt, son of Major and Mrs. Pitt.

Mrs. E. Evelyn Winslow, wife of Colonel Winslow, has two charming poems in the North American Review for September, under her name of Anne Goodwin Winslow. The poems are entitled: "Outre Mer" and "The Outcast."

Little Peggy Nettles, daughter of Capt. and Mrs. Oscar Nettes, was hostess at a birthday party Tuesday afternoon, celebrating her sixth anniversary, her guests being: Elinor Farison, Mary Higgins, Miss Atha and Margaret Gallion, Frank MacDonald, Pat Clark, Ruby Graham, Harriet Knight, Barbara White and Baby Gent. Many pretty gifts were received. Little Mary Higgins won the prize.

FORT MONROE.

Fort Monroe, Va., Sept. 13, 1921

Brig. Gen. C. W. Kennedy and M. L. Hersey are here for temporary duty and are attending conferences on Coast Artillery, preparatory to taking up duty with Coast Artillery troops. In honor of Generals Brewster, Kennedy and Hersey, Col. and Mrs. R. P. Davis gave an informal luncheon on Sunday, others present being Col. J. B. Mitchell and Lieut. Col. J. W. Killbren, of Washington, a weekend guest of Colonel Mitchell.

Ninety-four attended the fortnightly dinner dance on the porch of the Fort Monroe Club on Friday. Arrangements were in charge of Mrs. Herring, Clark and Ostrom. The trophies in the recent tennis tournament were presented to the winners by Col. R. P. Davis. The largest party was given by Major and Mrs. Meyer, who entertained in honor of Col. and Mrs. Davis. Col. and Mrs. J. C. Johnson entertained at dinner in honor of General Brewster, while others who gave dinners were: Major and Mrs. E. W. Wildrick, Capt. and Mrs. Paul French and Capt. and Mrs. Block. Major and Mrs. McCleary chartered a large "Dutch treat" party, while smaller parties were made up as "no host" tables.

Capt. and Mrs. C. W. Bandy and little daughter, Barbara, returned last week by motor from Maine. Major and Mrs. Augustine Norton and two sons are also back from a two month's motor trip through the White Mountains. Captain Lynn and Drewry, who have transferred to the Ordnance Department, have left with their families for their new stations. Captain Lynn going to Aberdeen and Captain Drewry to Frankfort Arsenal.

Major and Mrs. Carpenter gave a dinner Sept. 2 for Major and Mrs. Moore and Capt. and Mrs. Ostrom. Col. and Mrs. Maybach had Sunday dinner with Major and Mrs. Pratt. Mr. Charles Macheca, of New Orleans, has been a recent guest of his sister, Mrs. R. R. Nix, and Major Nix. Last week he left for New York, accompanied by Miss Anne Macheca, of New Orleans, who is visiting the Nix family.

Ellen Wildrick, small daughter of Major and Mrs. E. W. Wildrick, celebrated her sixth birthday anniversary with a lawn party on Wednesday, inviting Peggy Spiller, Ann Moore, Ruth and Miriam Swan, Marian, Ralph and Anne Nix, Adelaide and Barney Oldfield, Jesse Sinclair, Billy Carpenter, Franklin Revyold, Allen Maybach, Rudolph Turney, Ralph and John Haines, John and Ned Wildrick. Mrs. Oldfield assisted Mrs. Wildrick. Mrs. J. B. Mitchell has been called to Canada by the serious illness of her father, Mr. Stebbins. Mrs. Bowen has joined Major Bowen after a stay of several weeks in the vicinity of Boston.

FORT SNELLING.

Fort Snelling, Minn., Sept. 10, 1921.

Col. and Mrs. Gerald Sturtevant on Sept. 6 gave a dinner in honor of their house guest, Gerald McGorkle, of Chicago. Col. and Mrs. A. W. Bjornstad gave a luncheon Sept. 10 for a group of friends from the post and from Twin Cities, who witnessed a polo game between the officers of the 49th Infantry and a team from Minneapolis. Mrs. P. L. Harms entertained Sept. 6 for the Afternoon Bridge club. Capt. E. A. Watson has ar-

rived from the Boston School of Technology and will make his home in the Infantry garrison. He will be on duty with the Signal corps cadets at the University of Minnesota. Major and Mrs. L. R. Watrous visited in St. Paul for a few days before leaving for Lincoln, Nebr., the future post of Major Watrous. Major and Mrs. O. S. McCleary, of Fort Leavenworth, have taken quarters No. 25 A row, Infantry garrison.

ORGANIZATION MEETINGS.**SOCIETY OF 5TH DIVISION REUNION.**

The first annual reunion of the Society of the 5th Division, which opened in Philadelphia on Sept. 10, closed three days later with a parade in which nearly 6,000 members participated. "Red Diamond" delegates were present from many distant states, as well as from others nearby. The parade was reviewed by Major Gen. David C. Shanks, U.S.A., who commanded the division overseas for a time. A banquet was given in the evening at the Bellevue-Stratford Hotel, at which the speakers included Brig. Gen. Hanson E. Ely, U.S.A., who served as major general of the division overseas for a time; Col. C. A. F. Flagler, U.S.A., who held the rank of major general in the A.E.F., and Cols. Joseph C. Castner and Paul B. Malone, U.S.A., who served with the division in France with the rank of brigadier general. The reunion was timed to open on the third anniversary of the division's entry into the St. Mihiel drive, shortly after which the society was organized at Esch, Luxembourg. General Ely, the retiring president, who declined to accept a renomination, was succeeded by Judge Philip J. McCook, of the Supreme Court of the state of New York, who served as a major with the division. General Ely was elected honorary president. Other officers elected were: First vice president, John S. Anderegg, Bethlehem, Pa.; second vice president, J. B. Prosser, Missouri; third vice president, Andrew R. King, Florida; secretary and treasurer, John G. Hipp, Washington; historian, George Stull, and chaplain, Father C. Ward Meehan, New York. Executive Committee—Jacob C. Peabody, Boston; E. S. Donoho, Maryland; Capt. Frank U. Greer, U.S.A.; John F. Bacon, Philadelphia; Stephen G. Nease, Kansas; L. J. Young, New Jersey; George R. Howitt, Wisconsin, and Ray K. Chalfant, Ohio. It was decided not to hold another national reunion, but to divide the country into eight sections and hold simultaneous reunions thereafter.

TO FORM NATIONAL E.C. ASSOCIATION.

A call to the 5,000 or more Reserve officers of the 7th Corps Area to meet in Minneapolis and St. Paul Sept. 23-24 has been issued, and while matters relating to the methods of aiding the O.R.C. to function as part of the Army of the United States will come up for discussion, the main object is the creation of an organization in that area which will form a nucleus for a national association on an enlarged scale. The General Convention Committee is at 437 Andrus Building, Minneapolis, Minn. This convention is the outgrowth of the work of Major J. L. Frink, Inf., who while a lieutenant colonel of the Reserves originated the idea of the O.R.C. mess and organized the original mess in Minneapolis. The convention program is in charge of Col. E. E. Watson, O.R.C., of Minneapolis.

ORDERS RECEIVED TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

S.O. 218, SEPT. 14, 1921, WAR DEPT.

Capt. C. F. Craig, 53d Inf., transferred to 54th Inf. and will join.

Officers of Q.M.C. to sail for Philippines about Dec. 6 for duty as designated: Capt.—C. G. Snyder to Motor Transport Section, Phil. Div. Train; E. T. Foss and H. W. McHenry to Wagon Co., Phil. Div. Train. First Lieuts.—G. F. Shields and L. D. Talbot to Motor Transport Section, Phil. Div. Train; B. L. Meeden and W. R. Mackinnon to Wagon Co., Phil. Div. Train.

First Lieut. E. Hendry, C.A.C., transferred Aug. 29, 1921, to O.D., with rank from Aug. 1, 1919, to Camp Sherman, Ohio, for duty.

Chaplain F. P. MacKenzie to Scott Field, Belleville, Ill., for duty.

First Lieut. J. D. Frederick, 4th Inf., is transferred to 11th Inf. and will join.

Major A. W. Maish, O.D., is detailed as assistant professor at Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge.

First Lieut. C. M. Clancy, Q.M.C., report to Army retiring board at Washington for examination.

Officers of F.A. at or en route to Camp Knox, Ky., relieved from present assignments and will report in person not later than Oct. 3 at Field Artillery School, Camp Knox, as students: Majors—C. P. Hollingsworth, 2d F.A.; J. N. Hauser, 3d; P. D. Carlisle, F. T. Armstrong, A. Boone and C. B. King, 78th; R. W. Barker, 81st.

Major C. W. Harris, retired, is detailed as professor or Meriden High School, Meriden, Conn.

Officers of Sig. Corps detailed to duty and stations as indicated: Capt.—E. O. Boyer from 5th Field Sig. Bathn. to Fort McPherson, Ga.; E. J. Boyer, 50th Sig. Bathn., to Camp Alfred Vail, N.J., for duty with 51st Sig. Bathn.; J. W. Card to Camp Alfred Vail, N.J., for duty with 51st Sig. Bathn.; T. L. Clark from 7th Field Sig. Bathn. to Camp Travis, Tex., as with 2d Sig. Co.; G. W. Gering from 4d Sig. Co. to Camp Alfred Vail, N.J., for duty with 51st Sig. Bathn.

Officers of Sig. Corps from present assignments and detailed to duty as indicated: Capt.—A. W. Gower from 50th Sig. Bathn. and to Fort Bliss, Texas as S.O.; C. T. Halbert from 3d Sig. Co. to Camp Alfred Vail, N.J., for duty with 51st Sig. Bathn.; J. V. Matejka from 7th Field Sig. Bathn. to Fort Sam Houston, Texas, for duty with 13th Sig. Troop; C. W. Clarke from 50th Sig. Bathn. to Camp Travis, Texas, for duty with 2d Sig. Co.; J. H. Drake from 5th F.A. Co. to Camp Dix, N.J., for duty with 1st Sig. Co.

Officers of Sig. Corps from present assignments and are detailed to duties and stations as indicated: First Lieuts.—B. A. Falk to 1st Division for duty with 1st Sig. Co.; H. F. Hubbell from 6th Sig. Co. to Camp Lewis, Wash., for duty with 3d Sig. Co.; P. LaR. Neal from 7th Field Sig. Bathn. to Camp Travis, Texas, for duty with 2d Sig. Co.; 1st Lieut. J. T. Sunstone from 50th Sig. Bathn. to Camp Lewis, Wash., for duty with 3d Sig. Co.; E. A. Thompson from 7th Field Sig. Bathn. to Camp Travis, Texas, for duty with 2d Sig. Co.

Capt. J. C. Holdsworth, M.R.C., to his home and from further active duty.

Major W. R. Wheeler, Inf., to 2d Corps Area, Governors Island, N.Y., for duty in connection with the Organized Reserves.

Major M. G. Faris, Inf., is relieved to Camp Knox, Ky., Field Artillery School on Oct. 1, as a member of the field officer's class.

First Lieut. H. E. Hess, V.C., to Camp Dix, N.J., for duty. Capt. E. Berg, Q.M.C., report in person to the commanding general 9th Corps Area, San Francisco, for assignment to duty.

First Lieut. B. E. Gates, A.S., to Kelly Field, San Antonio, for duty.

Lieut. Col. L. L. Lawson, 19th F.A., is transferred to 15th F.A. to Camp Travis, Texas, and join.

Major J. T. Howe, retired, from further active duty, to home. Capt. C. S. Hendrickson, 3d Inf., to Camp Benning, Ga., as a member of the company officer's class.

Officers of Q.M.C. to sail about Nov. 24, for Panama, for duty specified with Panama Division Train: Capts. H. S. Evans,

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The following officers are placed on D.O.L.: Lieut. Col. M. A. W. Shockley, M.C.; A. J. Booth, Inf.; J. M. Coffin and Major C. C. McCormack, M.C.

Births, Marriages, Deaths**BORN.**

BLACK.—Born at Camp Stotsenburg, P.I., Sep. 10, 1921, to the wife of Lieut. Frederick H. Black, U.S.A., a son, Frederick Hiriam Black, jr.

DEVINE.—Born at New York city, Sept. 4, 1921, to the wife of Mr. William J. Devine, a son, Paul Saembris Devine. The father was formerly an Officer of the 49th and 23d Infantry U.S.A.

ELLSBERG.—Born at Boston, Mass., Aug. 29, 1921, to the wife of Lieut. Comdr. Edward Ellsberg, Construction Corps, U.S.N., a daughter, Mary Phillips Ellsberg.

GIBSON.—Born at Ticonderoga, N.Y., Sept. 4, 1921, to the wife of Capt. Herbert D. Gibson, U.S.A., a son, Stephen Mills Gibson.

GOSSERAND.—Born at Colon, Panama, Aug. 30, 1921, to the wife of Capt. Marshall L. Gossrand, Coast Art., U.S.A., a daughter, Sonya Ann Gossrand.

HEAVEY.—Born at West Point, N.Y., Aug. 30, 1921, to the wife of Capt. Thomas J. Heavey, U.S.A., a son, Thomas Jackson Heavey jr., grandson of Col. John W. Heavey, U.S.A.

HERBSTER.—Born at Ancon Hospital, Panama, C.Z., to the wife of Lieut. Comdr. V. D. Herbster, U.S.N., a daughter, Vaughne Carolyn Herbster.

KINNE.—Born at Coronado, Calif., Aug. 30, 1921, to the wife of Lieut. Merritt T. Kinne, U.S.N., a daughter, Betty Potter Kinne.

MALLETT.—Born at Asheville, N.C., Sept. 4, 1921, to the wife of Capt. Pierre Mallett, Field Art., U.S.A., a son, Pierre Mallett.

MORRIS.—Born at Coblenz, Germany, Aug. 12, 1921, to the wife of Capt. James M. Morris, U.S.A., a son.

PUTNAM.—Born at Coblenz, Germany, Aug. 25, 1921, to the wife of Lieut. Webster F. Putnam, Jr., C.A.C., U.S.A., a daughter, Marion Helene Putnam.

SIMPSON.—Born at Scituate, Mass., Sept. 6, 1921, to the wife of Lieut. Comdr. E. P. A. Simpson, U.S.N., a son, Philip Alden Simpson.

STEWART.—Born at Detroit Mich., Aug. 22, 1921, to the wife of Mr. K. A. Stewart, late U.S.A., a son, Kenneth Archibald Stewart.

WINNIA.—Born at Santa Fe, N.M., Aug. 21, 1921, to the wife of Lieut. Col. Charles C. Winnia, U.S.A., retired, a son, Charles Casper Winnia, jr.

MARRIED.

ANDREWS-KING.—At Newport, R.I., Sept. 14, 1921, Lieut. Charles L. Andrews, Jr., U.S.N., and Miss Nancy S. King, daughter of Col. Edward L. King, Cav., U.S.A.

BAILEY-CURRIE.—At Pasadena, Calif., Sept. 3, 1921, Lieut. Joseph P. Bailey, Q.M.C., U.S.A., and Miss Florence Currie.

BOHN-YATES.—At Junction City, Kan., Aug. 24, 1921, Capt. John J. Bohn, Cav., U.S.A., to Miss Erma Yates.

BURKE-NEWLOVE.—At Fort Lawton, Wash., Sept. 2, 1921, Col. Sherwood A. Cheney, Corps of Engrs., U.S.A., and Frazer Newlove, daughter of Capt. George Newlove, Med. Corps, U.S.A.

BYINGTON-BURDICK.—At Oakland, Calif., Sept. 6, 1921, Enas. Horace D. Byington, U.S.N., and Miss Zoe Burdick.

CHENY-DELANO.—At Stockbridge, Mass., Sept. 10, 1921, Col. Sherwood A. Cheney, Corps of Engrs., U.S.A., and Miss Louise Delano.

CUMMING-McNARNEY.—At Fort Bliss, Texas, Sept. 3, 1921, Capt. P. Cummings, 7th Cav., U.S.A., and Miss Louise Bell McNarney, daughter of Lieut. Col. Frank T. McNarney, 7th U.S. Cav.

HAGAN-STEVENS.—At Yankton, South Dakota, Sept. 8, 1921, Capt. Harry L. Hagan, Inf., U.S.A., and Miss Margaret Stevens.

HANAFEE-QUAY.—At Blue Hill, Maine, Sept. 7, 1921, Lieut. Frank J. Hanafee, U.S.N., and Miss Elizabeth Waters Quay.

JOHNSON-DAVIS.—At Lake Forest, Ill., Sept. 3, 1921, Capt. Ernest C. Johnson, Dental Corps, U.S.N., and Miss Sara Marguerite Davis.

JONES-FRENCH.—At New York city, N.Y., Sept. 10, 1921, Ensign Delmar L. Jones, U.S.N., and Miss Ellen Hosmer French.

LANE-FIELD.—At Camp Meade, Md., Sept. 1, 1921, Lieut. Herman O. Lane, Inf., U.S.A., and Miss Anna Cabell Field, youngest daughter of Lieut. Col. John M. Field, Inf., U.S.A., and Mrs. Field.

ROBINSON-KIRLEY.—At New Hartford, N.Y., Sept. 10, 1921, Major Ernest F. Robinson, 102d Engrs., N.Y.N.G., and Miss Mable Kirby.

MOORE-WHALLEY.—At East San Diego, Calif., Aug. 29, 1921, Ensign Edward H. Moore, U.S.N., and Miss Mary Whalley.

NYE-GRIFFITHS.—At Covina, Calif., Sept. 7, 1921, Lieut. William B. Nye, F.A., U.S.A., and Miss Eileen Louise Griffiths.

WILLIAMS-SPEAR.—At Little Rock, Ark., Sept. 2, 1921, Capt. Samuel T. Williams, 30th Inf., U.S.A., and Jewel Charlotte Spear.

DIED.

BOYLE.—Died at Norwood, Mo., Aug. 19, 1921, Mrs. W. H. Boyle, widow of Col. W. H. Boyle, U.S.A.

FEARN.—Died at Wilton, Conn., Sept. 9, 1921, Capt. William R. Fearn, Reserve List, N.Y.N.G., formerly 71st Infantry.

HIGGINS.—Died at Lansing, Kas., Sept. 10, 1921, Capt. John Higgins, father of Capt. Ernest A. Higgins, U.S.A.

INGRAM.—Died at Atlanta, Ga., Sept. 1,

COMPTROLLER GENERAL'S DECISIONS.
CLOTHING GRATUITY, U.S.N.R.F.

In a request made by the Secretary of the Navy to the Comptroller for a reconsideration of the decision granting a \$30 clothing gratuity to members of the U.S. N.R.F. upon reporting for active duty for training, the Secretary states "that the allowance of \$30 authorized by the act of Aug. 29, 1916, is not large enough to enable the department to supply members with sufficient uniforms to appear in uniform at all authorized times." The Comptroller quotes this, adding, "I have no doubt that this is true, but the remedy is additional legislation. Prior decisions must be adhered to."

TEMPORARY PROMOTIONS IN COAST GUARD.

The provision in the act of June 4, 1920, relative to the continuance of the temporary promotions of commissioned officers of the Navy until Dec. 31, 1921, does not apply to commissioned officers of the Coast Guard temporarily promoted under the act of July 1, 1918. The provision therein that all temporary promotions authorized thereby "shall continue in force not later than six months after the termination of the present war" is affected by the joint resolution of March 3, 1921, which fixes that date as marking the end of the war with Germany insofar as concerns the construction and administration of any act of Congress in force during the existence of a state of war.

EXPENSES OF ARMY FIELD CLERKS.

Army field clerks are entitled to "actual and necessary expenses" incurred by them in travel performed under orders according to a decision of the Comptroller of April 22. After reviewing the laws and former decisions affecting this grade the Comptroller says: "I am of the opinion that Army field clerks are included in the clause 'officers and non-commissioned officers of the Regular Army' in the Appropriation acts of 1918 and 1919, and in Bulletin No. 42 of 1919; and in the clauses 'Federal officers and non-commissioned officers' in the Appropriation acts of 1920 and 1921."

B.O.T.C. ENTERTAINMENT FUNDS.

Money expended for entertainments and prizes in connection with an R.O.T.C. camp cannot be paid for out of the appropriation, "Quartermaster Supplies, Equipment, etc., R.O.T.C." In giving this decision the Comptroller General states that "the supplies, as indicated by the vouchers are not, in my opinion, such as are contemplated by the appropriations for the maintenance of camps. They are not incidental to such maintenance but rather for the individual comfort and pleasure of the officers using them and as such they are supplies which the officers, if they desire them, should provide for themselves."

TRANSPORTATION OF SOLDIERS' WIVES FROM EUROPE.

The provision in the act of June 5, 1920, authorizing the Secretary of War to pay for the transportation from Europe to the United States of the wives of soldiers who became such while the soldiers were in Europe, applies only to wives of such soldiers who were transported by or at the instance of an officer of the Army in a vessel other than a Government operated vessel in the period from April 6, 1917, to June 30, 1920, either before or at the time of the soldier's discharge from the Service and for which transportation no payment either in kind or in money has been made by the United States.

ARMY FIELD CLERKS, INCREASE OF COMPENSATION.

The commuted value of quarters, heat and light furnished in kind should be included as an allowance in arriving at the total pay and allowances of Army field clerks and field clerks, Q.M. Corps, under Sec. 5 of the act of May 18, 1920, which authorizes a \$240 per annum increase of compensation to Army field clerks and field clerks, Q.M. Corps, whose total pay and allowances do not exceed \$2,500 per annum.

NO FURLough RATION FOR NAVY.

The only authority of law for a commuted allowance to enlisted men of the Navy is found in the act of Jan. 30, 1885, which provides that "all enlisted men and boys in the Navy attached to any United States vessel or station and doing duty thereon . . . shall be allowed a ration or commutation thereof in money, under such limitations and regulations as the Secretary of the Navy may prescribe." The Comptroller General quotes this in an adverse decision on the right of a corporal of the U.S. Marine Corps to furlough rations while on furlough and adds: "That provision does not authorize a commuted ration allowance to enlisted men of the Navy when not 'doing duty,' that is, when on leave or furlough. Accordingly, the Secretary of the Navy has instructed supply officers in all cases when men are absent from their ship or station with or without leave to stop commutation of rations during such absence."

DECORATIONS, MEDALS, BADGES, AND RIBBONS.

G.O. 66, Aug. 13, 1921, Navy Dept.

1. Par. 26 of the Uniform Regulations, U.S.N., is rescinded.
2. Decorations, medals, and badges, or their ribbons, when worn, shall be arranged in the following order on the left breast, from right to left, except that the medal of honor shall be worn pendent from the neck:

(a) Medal of honor; (b) (1) distinguished service medal (Navy); (2) distinguished service medal (Army); (c) (1) Navy cross; (2) distinguished service cross (Army); (d) medal commemorating the battle of Manila Bay; (e) medal commemorating the naval engagements in the West Indies; (f) specially meritorious medal; (g) gold life-saving medal; (h) silver l.s.m.; (i) Civil War campaign badge; (j) Spanish c.b.; (k) Philippine c.b.; (l) China c.b.; (m) Cuban pacification badge; (n) Mexican service badge; (o) Nicaraguan campaign badge; (p) Haiti c.b.; (q) victory medal; (r) good conduct medal; (s) Bailey medal; (t) medals or badges awarded for service performed while in the Army, Marine Corps, or other branch of the Government, if not included among those specified above, in the order specified by the respective services; (u) medals or badges for excellence in gunnery.

(v) Medals or badges for excellence in small-arms firing in the following order: (1) Expert team riflemen's medal; (2) expert riflemen's bar (no longer issued); (3) sharpshooter's medal (no longer issued); (4) expert pistol shot's pin (no longer issued); (5) Marine Corps distinguished marksmen's badge; (6) Marine Corps rifle competition badge; (7) Marine Corps division r.c.b.; (8) Marine Corps pistol competition badge; (10) Marine corps division p.c.b.; (11) Lauchheimer trophy medal; (12) Marine Corps expert riflemen's badge; (13) Marine Corps sharpshooter's badge (not worn if 12 is held); (14) Marine Corps marksman's badge (not worn if 12 or 13 is held); (15) Marine Corps expert pistol shot's badge; (16) Marine Corps pistol shot, first class (badge); (17) medals given by National Rifle Association for excellence in shoot-

ing at matches held under cognizance of that association, worn in order in which won.

3. The wearing of the following badges is optional with the holders, but if these or any of them are worn, none of the decorations, medals, or badges awarded by the Government shall be worn at the same time with them: (w) Badges of military societies commemorative of wars of U.S.; (x) badges of Regular Army and Navy Union and of Army and Navy Union of U.S.; (y) corps and division badges of Civil War and Spanish War; (z) badges of Enlisted Men's Abstinence League.

5. Decorations, medals, and badges shall be worn (a) by officers of Navy when full dress or white full dress uniform is prescribed; (b) by enlisted men of Navy with dress uniform on occasions of ceremony other than parades under arms or shore.

6. Ribbons of decorations, medals, and badges shall be worn (a) by officers of Navy when following uniforms are prescribed: Dress, undress, evening full dress, evening dress, white dress, uniform B, uniform C (a or b), service dress, white service dress when ordered by S.O.P. only; (b) by enlisted men of Navy in dress uniform except on these occasions when medals are prescribed, as in 5 (b) above.

7. Medals and badges having no ribbons shall be worn only when other medals and badges are worn, except that medals or badges for excellence in gunnery or small-arms shall be worn when the ribbons of decorations, medals, and badges are prescribed, one-fourth of an inch below the center of the row of ribbons.

8. Decorations, medals, badges, or ribbons shall not be worn on the overcoat.

9. The medal of honor shall be worn pendent from the neck. Other medals and badges shall be worn on the left breast, in one horizontal line, suspended from a single holding bar, the upper edge of which shall be on a line 1 inch below the point of the shoulder.

11. Rosettes or buttons are authorized for all decorations, medals, and badges, for optional wear with civilian clothes, to consist of the ribbons of the respective medals made up in rosette form.

12. Foreign orders, decorations, and service medals and the corresponding ribbons will be worn on the same occasions as prescribed for American decorations, service medals or badges, and service ribbons, respectively, and will be arranged in the order of the dates of receipt to the left of all American decorations, service medals, and service badges, except that when one individual possesses two or more decorations from the same foreign country, the order of precedence of these particular decorations shall be determined by the rules of the country concerned. An individual not possessing a medal of honor and having a foreign decoration which under the rules of the country concerned is required to be worn at the neck will so wear it.

13. So far as may be consistent with above, foreign decorations and medals will be worn as nearly as practicable in accordance with regulations of country concerned.

14. Attention is invited to opinion of Judge Advocate General of July 30, 1921, . . . that so much of the act of July 9, 1918, as authorizes members of the military forces of the U.S. serving in the present war to accept decorations from certain foreign governments will be terminated on March 2, 1922.

THE INFANTRY SCHOOL, CAMP BENNING, GA.

Camp Benning, Ga., Sept. 6, 1921.

Major E. M. Wilson, Director of the Department of General Subjects, is setting his house in order for the new session. The Department has added a section charged with instruction of students in all phases of military athletics and exercises, as well as directing the daily schedule of recreation for students and instructors. Lieut. Col. O. G. Brown, M.C., has reported for duty as senior instructor in Hygiene. Major C. F. McKinney, Inf., senior instructor in Equitation and Hippology. Capt. T. W. Forman, of the Small Arms Section, D.M.A., is the proud possessor of a new son, born Sept. 8, and named John Anthony.

On Sept. 1, about seventy-five graduates of the 1920-21 class reported back from academic leave for duty as instructors in the various departments for the session which opens Oct. 1. It is contemplated that a fully co-ordinated program of instruction will be attained under the direction of graduates of the Infantry School.

Housing facilities and general house-warming arrangements are being made ready for the arrival of the classes to report for duty as students on Sept. 14, 16, and 18 respectively. Some sixty officers are expected for the Field Officers' Class, 190 in the Company Commanders' and 170 in the Basic Class. The class for non-commissioned officers, and the National Guard and Reserve Officers' Class are expected to arrive for their respective courses in November.

Returning Officers are finding a pleasant welcome in the Officers Club in Block 7, which has been re-decorated throughout. A touch of green is promised by the gardener, to rest the eyes of all who enjoy the spacious porch. The weekly hop was again in evidence last Friday night at the Club Hall.

NOTES FROM THE COAST DEFENSES OF BOSTON.

Fort Warren, Boston, Mass., Sept. 8, 1921.

Col. and Mrs. John T. Geary entertained the officers and ladies of the Coast Defenses at a tea dance in honor of the officers of the French cruiser Ville D'ys, which stopped in Boston after an extended tour on the Grand Banks. Those present were Col. John T. Geary, C.A.C., and Mrs. Geary, Dr. Jean Loyer, French navy; Lieutenants de Vaisseau Grazian and Thielant, Ensigns de Vaisseau Noel, Vaillant and Loyer, Majors and Mmes. O. H. Schrader, Monte J. Hickok, J. S. Hart and R. P. Hall, Capts. and Mmes. W. T. Fisher, H. T. Brotherton, C. A. Bader, H. McC. Cochran and H. F. Safford, Lieut. and Mrs. P. W. Cole, Mmes. Learned, Fulton and McGill, Misses Florence Geary, Alice Bader, Helen Hart, Flannigan, Mlle. Simone Riviere, Chaplain H. C. Fraser, Capt. D. B. Greenwood, Mr. Ambrose Geary and Mr. Jerome Geary.

Recent arrivals in the Coast Defenses are Major and Mrs. Monte J. Hickok and their two boys. They are living at Fort Strong.

The 3d Company has returned from duty at Wakefield and resumed its regular routine.

Major and Mrs. R. P. Hall entertained Col. and Mrs. Geary, Capt. and Mrs. Fisher and Mr. and Mrs. Ryan at bridge. The officers and ladies of Fort Andrews were entertained at bridge by Lieut. and Mrs. Marshall.

NORFOLK NAVY YARD.

Norfolk, Va., Sept. 6, 1921.

Lieut. Harold D. Kent, U.S.N., and Mrs. Kent have moved into their new home in the navy yard. Mrs. William J. Brown has left for San Francisco to join her husband, Lieutenant Commander Brown, executive officer of the U.S.S. Rappahannock. Comdr. and Mrs. Theodore G. Ellyson have returned to the Naval Air Station from Washington. Mrs. S. H. R. Doyle is the guest of her sister, Mrs. W. R. Sturtevant, in Providence, R.I. Mrs. Arthur D. Driscoll is the guest of her mother, Mrs. William Weiss, in Philadelphia. Mrs. Clifford G. Richardson and daughter have arrived home from Jamestown.

Comdr. and Mrs. Theodore G. Ellyson had a dinner last week for Rear Admiral and Mrs. Rodman. Capt. and Mrs. S. H. R. Doyle, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Morrissey, Lieut. and Mrs. Baker, W. de P. Baker, Mrs. John Kaufman and Lieut. F. B. Stump, U.S.N.

Mrs. W. W. Old has just returned from a visit to her son and daughter-in-law, Comdr. and Mrs. E. H. H. Old, in the New York Navy Yard. Mr. William Grandy is the guest of his brother-in-law, Naval Constr. H. G. Gillmor, Blue Ridge Summit, Pa.

The officers of the Submarine Base, of the Naval Base, had a dinner at Pine Beach Hotel on Thursday for Rear Admiral Hugh Rodman, commanding the Naval Base, and Mrs. Rodman. Covers were also laid for Capts. and Mmes. Hellweg, Stanford, Ramsey, Condras, and Mmes. Ellyson, McCain, Stark, Smith, Hornberger, Morrissey, Shepherd, Traynor, Bieri, Davidson,

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Pamperin, Lieuts. and Mmes. Baker and Austin, Mrs. John Kaufman, Miss Vincent, Miss Pickrell, Lieutenant Commander Comstock and Lieutenant Crutchen. Capt. W. T. H. Galliford, U.S.M.C., and Mrs. Galliford had a dinner at the Marine Barracks on Thursday for Misses Margaret Butt and Lucrece Bilioly, Messrs. Douglas Lindsay and Kenneth Artheson, of Washington.

SECOND DIVISION NOTES.

Camp Travis, Texas, Aug. 30, 1921.

The officers and ladies of the 3d Infantry Brigade entertained with a reception and dance honoring Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Preston Brown, Friday evening at the open-air pavilion. General Brown recently arrived from Washington to assume command of the 3d Infantry Brigade.

The officers and ladies of the 20th Infantry entertained with a farewell dinner and dance in honor of Col. and Mrs. Beaumont B. Buck, Saturday evening at the Mengier Hotel. Colonel Buck has been assigned to duty with the Organized Reserves. Lieut. Col. George C. Lewis succeeded Colonel Buck in command of the 20th.

Mrs. Preston Brown was honor guest at a luncheon given Tuesday by Mrs. Louis M. Nuttman at her quarters at Camp Travis. The other guests were Mmes. T. Thornton, Harvey, Page, Thomas Slavens, Morris, P. W. Corbusier, Daniel Van Vorhies and Harry Landa.

The officers and ladies of the 2d Engineers entertained Tuesday with a dinner dance on the Gunter roof complimenting Col. Lytle Brown, who left Wednesday for Fort Leavenworth, for duty in the General Service Schools. Col. and Mrs. Benjamin A. Poore were hosts at a bridge luncheon Tuesday at their quarters in Camp Travis, honoring Major Gen. and Mrs. John L. Hines, Major Gen. and Mrs. Joseph T. Dickman and Col. and Mrs. L. M. Nuttman.

Mrs. John R. Tyndall, wife of Major Tyndall, who leaves shortly for Fort Leavenworth, was honor guest at a farewell luncheon given by Mrs. Beaumont B. Buck, other guests including Mmes. Minnie Cook, L. M. Nuttman and J. Gill.

The 23d Infantry was victorious in the aquatic meet held at the Camp Swimming Pool Aug. 25 and 26, 1921, the 1st Infantry being second and the 12th Field Artillery third.

SAN DIEGO AND NEARBY BASES.

San Diego, Calif., Sept. 1, 1921.

Mrs. William A. Shunk, wife of Colonel Shunk, U.S.A., is recovering from an extended illness at the Casa Loma Hotel, where she and her husband are making their temporary home since his assignment here as commander of the border district, comprising southern California and Arizona.

Mrs. T. M. Leovy was hostess Thursday at a bridge tea at her home in honor of her sister, Mrs. Henry G. Shonard, wife of Commander Shonard, U.S.N. Col. and Mrs. DeRosey C. Cabell have returned to their home in this city after an auto camping trip extending over two months, during which they visited a number of the national parks. They also visited their daughter, Mrs. Johnson, wife of Capt. W. O. Johnson, U.S.A., stationed at San Francisco.

Earl C. Lee, chief quartermaster, U.S.N., attached to the U.S.S. Charleston, and Miss Barbara Fahrmeister of St. Louis, Mo., were married here recently at the home of the bride's aunt, Mrs. Amalia McCracken. Following a month's honeymoon in San Francisco and other northern points they will reside here.

Mrs. Charles P. Douglas entertained Friday with a luncheon in honor of Mrs. Erskine J. Campbell, who has recently returned from the Orient, and of her daughter, Mrs. Clarke, wife of Col. Henry B. Clarke, U.S.A., who is here from the East on a visit.

Ens. A. L. Nunn entertained with a dinner party of twelve on board the U.S.S. Ballard recently.

Lieut. Frank N. Seifert, Air Service, U.S.A. recently won the handsome Union-Tribune trophy cup put up for competition.

tion among Service trapshooters. Mrs. J. H. Towers, wife of Commander Towers, naval air station, North Island, was presented a silver cup, presented by Mrs. Mildred Pollok of San Francisco, in a women's golf tournament at Coronado last week.

THE PRESIDIO.

Presidio of San Francisco, Calif., Aug. 31, 1921.

Col. and Mrs. Carleton entertained on Aug. 26, at the club for Mrs. Carleton's sister, Mrs. Babcock, of Austin, Texas. Present were Col. and Mmes. Pearce, Blasland, Shaw, McDonald, McNamara, Wyllie, Cheatham, Koester; Majors and Mmes. Brush, Orton, Ogden, Huber, Gillis, Stewart; Mr. and Mrs. Cabaniss; Col. Wittenmyer and Chappalear, Mmes. Baxter, Wright, Duvall, Denmann, Col. and Mrs. Bernheim, Mrs. Barrette and Miss Biddle. In honor of Col. and Mrs. McNamara many dinners have been given including one by Col. and Mrs. M. N. Falls and another by Col. Chappalear. The latter's guests were Col. and Mrs. Hampton, Major and Mrs. Manley and Mrs. W. K. Wright.

Mrs. McDonald of Alcatraz entertained at the Clift Hotel in honor of Mrs. Barrette, who is leaving Sept. 1, on the Buford for Honolulu: Mrs. Barrette and sister, Miss Biddle, of Detroit, Mmes. Carlton, Baxter, Butler, Pearce, W. K. Wright, Duvall, Bernheim, Babcock.

Col. G. C. Palmer was visiting in the Presidio on Monday. Some people from the Presidio sailing on the Buford are: Capt. and Mrs. White and child, Major and Mrs. Ferriss and child and Lieut. W. T. O'Reilly. Miss Ames, of Saratoga, Calif., visited Mrs. Merriman this week.

Mrs. Frederick L. Joyce assembled about thirty of her friends at bridge and tea at her home Thursday to meet Mrs. Barrette, wife of Brig. Gen. J. D. Barrette of Fort Mason. Gen. and Mrs. Barrette and their daughters are sailing for Honolulu on Sept. 1. Miss Biddle, Mrs. Barrette's sister, sails with them. Those invited by Mrs. Joyce included: Mmes. Judson, Butler, McDonald, Bruce, Dozier, Berryhill, Rucker, Pierce, Wright, Sommers, Misses Biddle and Wood.

FORT LEAVENWORTH.

Fort Leavenworth, Kas., Sept. 5, 1921.

Col. and Mrs. Harry LaT. Cavanaugh motored from Fort Riley Sunday to be the guests, for a short while, of Colonel Cavanaugh's sister, Mrs. Seth Cook, and Major Cook. Major and Mrs. Telephor G. Gottschalk, who motored to Leavenworth from Aberdeen Proving Ground, Md., arrived to spend a month with Mrs. Gottschalk's mother, Mrs. Harriet Markle.

Major and Mrs. Samuel T. Mackall and daughter and Mrs. Mackall's mother, Mrs. S. M. B. Travis, who spent the summer at Fort Snelling, Minn., returned to the post Saturday. Col. and Mrs. Frank C. Burnett came Saturday to Fort Leavenworth for station. Chaplain and Mrs. Frank C. Rideout have returned from a six weeks' trip to the Pacific coast. Col. and Mrs. Peter J. Hennessy and children have arrived from Fort Huachuca. Col. Herbert J. Brees and mother, Madame Brees, have returned from a summer spent in California and Wyoming. Capt. and Mrs. Walter B. Farris returned Sunday from a month's leave spent in New Orleans and other points in the South.

Col. and Mrs. Jerome G. Pillow returned from Colorado Friday. Col. and Mrs. Leonard W. Prunty and family have returned from a two months' visit with relatives at St. Mary's, Kas. Major and Mrs. C. C. Drake and children, from Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind., have arrived at the garrison. Miss Dorothy Stahl and Miss Inez Wieczorek will attend Mt. St. Mary's Academy the coming season. Col. and Mrs. Malvern Hill Barnum and son, Malvern, have returned from their summer home at Siasconet, Mass. Col. Charles R. Howland has returned from a two months' absence at Cleveland, Ohio. Col. Hugh A. Drum has returned from a fortnight's visit at Estes Park. Col. E. E. Booth has returned from a motor trip to the Ozarks.

Col. and Mrs. Pelham D. Glassford and children have gone to Bear Lake, Mo., for a fortnight's outing. Mrs. Maude Hayes and son William, of Leavenworth, left last week for Louisville, Ky., to be guests of Mrs. Hayes's daughter, Mrs. W. J. Covington, and Captain Covington. Col. and Mrs. H. W. Stamford, who motored from Cleveland, Ohio, last week, are guests, in Leavenworth, of Mrs. Stamford's mother, Mrs. J. H. Ortmann.

Col. and Mrs. Clarence Deems will reside at 301 Reynolds avenue. Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Wallace McNamara have arrived from the Presidio of San Francisco for station. Col. Howard McC. Snyder and wife have returned from a visit with relatives at Cheyenne, Wyo.

Col. and Mrs. W. J. O'Loughlin have arrived here and have been assigned to 45-D, Kearney avenue.

A complete radio school is to be opened at Fort Leavenworth under direction of Capt. E. M. Landrum, in charge of the educational and recreation work. The school will be open for soldiers Sept. 15. With the equipment to be installed, messages can be sent within a radius of 600 miles. Captain Landrum will be assisted by a trained operator from the Signal Corps and the school will be located just north of the fire department. The sessions will be held in the evening. An automotive school will also open about the middle of September. Private Norris is the instructor in this school, which will also be under the direction of Captain Landrum. The classes will be held from one to five o'clock in the afternoon and night sessions from seven until nine o'clock.

FOURTH DIVISION NOTES.

Camp Lewis, Wash., Sept. 5, 1921.

Those taking the Alaska trip this summer include Brig. Gen. and Mrs. R. M. Blatchford, Mrs. Blatchford's sister and niece from New Jersey, Mrs. and Miss Walton; Col. and Mrs. Pickering, Major and Mrs. Betcher, Major and Mrs. Tyler and guest, Miss Wilkie, of Pennsylvania. Among those who motored to the mountains are Major Gen. and Mrs. Muir, Charles Muir Jr., Bennett Muir, Col. and Mrs. Clandenin, Miss Edith and Edward Clandenin, Captain Cramond, Chester Cramond, Captain Edwards, Manley Edwards, Major and Mrs. Sears, Major and Mrs. Gurney, Capt. and Mrs. Matlock.

One of the pleasant memories of the summer is the round robin of tennis given by the officers and ladies of Division Headquarters and managed by Major Beebe. Mrs. Muir had charge of the refreshments; Mrs. Leitch poured tea. The C.M.T.C. closed on August 3 after a very successful month's work. Charles Muir, Jr., was one of nine to receive a medal for general excellence.

Mrs. Mearns entertained on Aug. 22 with a luncheon for fifteen. Mrs. Bradbury entertained the 58th Infantry at a farewell tea on Aug. 23. Mrs. McKinnon has been giving a series of bridge teas. Mrs. Muir, Mrs. Duncan and Mrs. Beggs, Mrs. Duncan's sister from Spokane, were guests of Mrs. Trimble in Seattle on Aug. 29 and were entertained at luncheon at the Sunset Club. Gen. and Mrs. Blatchford returned from a trip to Vancouver Barracks on Aug. 30.

Mrs. Pinney entertained for her house guests with a luncheon and bridge on Aug. 30 for eighteen. Charles Muir, Jr., won two silver cups in the swimming meet on Aug. 27 at the Tacoma Country Club. On Sept. 2 Capt. and Mrs. Thomas H. Edwards entertained twelve guests at dinner. Mrs. Leitch has returned to Camp Lewis after a visit with friends in the northern part of the state. On Aug. 30 Charles Muir, Jr., Manley Edwards and Miss Asia Wedon were guests at Miss Betty Baker's dance at the Tacoma Tennis Club.

CAMP R. E. L. MICHEL.

Del Rio, Texas, Sept. 7, 1921.

On Aug. 29 the Officers' Club was the scene of a dinner dance given for Col. and Mrs. Sedgwick Rice in honor of their silver wedding anniversary. Covers were laid for sixty; toasts were given, songs were sung and Mrs. Rice was presented with a set of silver after-dinner coffee cups, the gift of the regiment and a number of Del Rio friends. Col. and Mrs. Rice left for San Antonio to attend a number of affairs in honor of Major Gen. and Mrs. Dickman, Colonel Rice returning to Del Rio on Wednesday. Mrs. Rice will go to Williamsport, Md., to be the guest for some time of her daughter, Mrs. Joseph W. Byron.

Major and Mrs. Joseph C. King entertained recently for sixteen with a buffet supper before the hop. About fifty people of the post and Del Rio, the guests of Lieut. Col. Charles O. Thomas, assembled at the club Sunday morning, July 31, for a paper chase. The course led north and terminated at the Airdrome. Two weeks later Colonel Thomas was host at a chase covering much rougher ground and including several slides. These chases were among the most enjoyable events held recently.

Cards announcing the marriage of Miss Erma Yates, of Junction City, Kas., and Capt. J. J. Bohn, of this regiment, were received recently. Capt. and Mrs. Bohn arrived in Del Rio Aug. 27 and were met at the station by a mounted escort consisting of the officers of the regiment and the 12th Cavalry band. Capt. and Mrs. Bohn were driven to camp in the old-time Daugherty wagon drawn by six white mules.

Miss Marguerite Foster, of Del Rio, spending the summer with her parents, Judge and Mrs. Foster, was honor guest at a dancing party given by Lieut. Col. Charles O. Thomas on Aug. 31. Capt. and Mrs. Benjamin Yancey, Lieut. and Mrs. A. J. Hart, Mrs. Connie Scales, Miss Marguerite Foster, Lieut. Col. Charles O. Thomas, Major H. L. Flynn, Capt. D. J. Keane and L. L. Elzaz, Lieuts. B. A. Thomas and W. P. Withers and Messrs. Barger and Doty motored to Zaragoza, Mexico, Sept. 4. After lunching at Zaragoza the party went on to Piedras Negras for the bullfight.

Col. and Mrs. Rice and Mr. and Mrs. Connie Scales were recent dinner guests of Capt. and Mrs. John E. Maher. The ladies' equitation class gave a moonlight ride and picnic at Sunset Point recently. The ride covered approximately twenty miles. The party included forty people of the camp and of Del Rio. Capt. and Mrs. L. A. Sprinkle entertained at dinner and bridge on Aug. 29 for Mrs. John F. Robinson, of Del Rio. Major and Mrs. Charles H. Lovewell have returned from a month's leave spent at Chicago and the lake shore.

Mrs. Conrad G. Wall entertained with a bridge party Aug. 17. Lieut. and Mrs. F. H. de Saussure and their children and Mrs. Willis and daughter motored over from Fort Clark on the 25th. Capt. and Mrs. John E. Maher entertained the Evening Bridge Club Aug. 31. Lieut. Robert D. Durst has returned from a motor trip through Yellowstone Park and the Rockies. Mrs. Lillian Corcoran and her daughters, Misses Baba and Katherine, have gone to Fort Sam Houston, where Mrs. Corcoran is now stationed as hostess.

CAMP FURLONG.

Columbus, N.M., Sept. 1, 1921.

Miss Lalla Rookh Selbie entertained the Ladies' Bridge Club Tuesday. Col. and Mrs. Schoeffel were dinner guests of Capt. and Mrs. Toochy Tuesday. On Thursday Mrs. Maling entertained at bridge. Present: Col. and Mrs. Schoeffel, Capt. and Mrs. Johannes, Mr. and Mrs. Worthington, Capt. and Mrs. Mason, Major Hardman, Lieutenants Whitesides, Beckett, Captain Wells, the Misses Downing and Schoeffel. Miss Helen Schoeffel was hostess for the Friday Card Club.

The opening of the new Service Club was celebrated Saturday day by the command. The morning was devoted to athletic games, the afternoon to ball games, while the evening was spent at the club, where a special feature was shown and dancing and refreshments enjoyed, and short talks were made by Major Selbie and Colonel Schoeffel.

FORT SAM HOUSTON.

Fort Sam Houston, Texas, Aug. 22, 1921.

Mrs. L. M. Nuttman entertained at luncheon in honor of Mrs. Preston Brown. The officers of the 2d Engineers of Fort Sam Houston entertained on the Gunter roof with a dinner dance, complimenting Col. Lytle Brown, who leaves for Leavenworth.

Lieut. and Mrs. Garland Black entertained with a buffet supper, complimenting Miss Evangeline Bateman and Lieut. H. A. Craig and Miss Mildred McRae and Capt. A. M. Mixson. Capt. and Mrs. Karl E. Henion have returned from an extended stay in El Paso and Cleudcroft. Capt. and Mrs. Henion

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were guests of Major and Mrs. Hiram A. Phillips, who are stationed at Fort Bliss.

An officers' hop was given Aug. 30 in the open air pavilion in honor of Major Gen. and Mrs. Joseph T. Dickman. The 15th Field Artillery furnished the music.

Mrs. Daniel Van Voorhis was hostess at a bridge party, followed by luncheon, Thursday, honoring Mrs. Sedgwick Rice, of Del Rio, wife of Colonel Rice. Among the guests present were Mmes. Harmon, Morris, Corbusier, Johnston, Thaxton, Nuttall, Brown, Golden, Angus and Barnum.

Capt. and Mrs. Howard Angus leave next week for Washington for station. Col. and Mrs. Sedgwick Rice, of Del Rio, were here Tuesday to attend the farewell party given in honor of Major Gen. and Mrs. Joseph T. Dickman. Major and Mrs. Frederick C. Test will leave Thursday for Fort Leavenworth, where Major Test will attend the School of the Line.

Capt. and Mrs. F. G. Hall have returned from the East and are the guests of their parents, Col. and Mrs. Howard L. Lanbach, in the Infantry post. Mrs. Fred Dickman and little son left last week for Atlanta, to be guests of Mrs. Dickman's mother before going to Washington. Col. and Mrs. F. A. Winter are now enjoying a two and one-half months' leave visiting in Warrington, Va., and will not return before Oct. 1.

Mrs. M. R. Hilgard honored Mrs. Joseph T. Dickman with a bridge luncheon in her quarters last week, the guests including a host of Army friends. Major J. C. Minus has returned from Washington, where he has been visiting for several months.

CHINA HONORS DEPARTING AMERICAN COMMANDER.

When Col. William M. Morrow recently relinquished command of the United States China Expedition and the 15th Infantry, stationed at Tientsin, China, the Chinese Government paid the departing American commander signal honors, and compliments greater than those given the military commander of any other force stationed in China in recent years. The Chinese Government placed a special train section at the disposal of Col. Morrow, including parlor, dining and observation cars, and guards of honor were turned out at all the principal stations en route from Tientsin to Chian-wang-tso. At Tientsin station detachments of French, British, Japanese and Chinese troops were drawn up on the left of the battalion of American Infantry and the various national bands played the Star Spangled Banner in succession as Col. Morrow's party boarded the train. Thousands of Chinese, as well as most of the residents of the foreign concessions and members of the various embassy staffs, were present and their many beautiful floral tributes filled the parlor car allotted to the party. As the train pulled out the American band played "Home, Sweet Home," and many handkerchiefs were in evidence among the American residents of Tientsin as they wished the departing American officers "bon voyage."

The train stopped at Liuchuan, where Maj. L. D. Davis, 15th Inf., had the First Battalion in line to bid farewell to their C.O. and Col. Morrow made a short address to the officers and men, thanking them for their splendid spirit of cooperation and good-will which was always in evidence during the two years he was their commander, and wishing them health and happiness during their stay in distant China.

Capt. R. B. Ransom and wife, L. D. Gibbons and wife, and Hilton C. Stockbridge and Lieut. W. J. Clear left Tientsin for the States with Col. Morrow and Mrs. Morrow and Mrs. Morrow's mother, Mrs. R. L. Seaman. Mrs. Morrow received many beautiful presents from friends in Tientsin and Peking and Mrs. Seaman was presented with a platinum bar-pin set with pearls. Capt. and Mrs. J. W. Carroll, formerly 15th Inf.,

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Nature could not devise a way to feed and repair the body without the production of considerable waste matter. But Nature provided for the regular, thorough elimination of such waste. To disregard her intention is to break a natural law.

Whether you help Nature by wise or foolish means is left to your own judgment. To simply force bowel movement is unwise, unnatural and ineffective. You can choose harsh, drastic, violently acting drugs or take such without caring what their action or effect is, or you can select some old time-proven, trial-tested remedy, that has been used for 70 years or more by thousands of people all over the world, with the result that it has won an enviable reputation as a reliable household remedy. Take Beecham's for example. All the world knows Beecham's; a goodly part of the world uses Beecham's, has been using it for years, handing its use down from father to son, from mother to daughter, for generation after generation, recommending it to others. In spite of such extensive and general use, who ever heard complaint or criticism of Beecham's? That in itself is a powerful recommendation.

Don't take anything for granted. Reason it out. All druggists sell Beecham's—glad to sell them.

Beecham's reputation has been made by its users not by its sellers.

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PYORRHEA's infecting germs cause many ills. Medical science has proved this.

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Don't let Pyorrhea work its wicked will on your body. Visit your dentist frequently for tooth and gum inspection.

And watch your gums yourself. Pyorrhea, which affects four out of five people over forty, begins with tender and bleeding gums; then the gums recede, the teeth decay, loosen and fall out, or must be extracted to rid the system of the poison generated at the base.

Forhan's For the Gums will prevent Pyorrhea—or check its progress—if used in time and used consistently. Ordinary dentifrices cannot do this. Forhan's keeps the gums hard and healthy—the teeth white and clean. Start using it today. If gum shrinkage has set in use Forhan's according to directions and consult a dentist immediately for special treatment.

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joined Colonel Morrow's party at Manila and returned to the United States on the transport Thomas.

The many receptions held in Colonel Morrow's honor previous to his departure from Tientsin clearly demonstrated the high place the U.S. China Expedition holds in the esteem of the people of North China. The officers of the China Expedition gave a dinner at the Astor House in honor of Col. and Mrs. Morrow which was the biggest affair of its kind ever held in Tientsin. Lieut. Col. B. H. Pope, on behalf of the officers, presented Col. and Mrs. Morrow with two magnificent silver bowls, beautifully chased and engraved.

HAWAIIAN NOTES.

Schofield Barracks, H. I., July 24, 1921.

Major and Mrs. C. B. Kendall entertained at dinner on Saturday at Haleiwa for Col. and Mrs. Horn, Capt. and Mrs. Hanson, Capt. and Mrs. Eastwood, Miss Katherine Shoemaker, Miss Tyler of St. Louis, Miss Mohun, Captain Parker, Lieutenant Rhoades. On Friday the 17th Cavalry gave their monthly hop. Capt. and Mrs. C. J. Wilder hundred Col. and Mrs. W. Wallace and Miss Helen Garrett with a dinner preceding the hop. The dinner guests numbering over thirty officers and ladies included: Cols. and Mmes. Hamilton, Cusack and Garrard and Col. Beverly F. Browne.

Capt. and Mrs. L. Ryder entertained at supper Sunday for Majors and Mmes. Chandler and Milton. Col. and Mrs. W. K. Jones entertained at dinner in honor of Col. and Mrs. W. Wallace and Miss Helen Garrett on Friday. Others invited were: Col. and Mrs. J. Cusack, Majors and Mrs. C. White of Fort Shafter, Major and Mrs. Miller, and Capt. B. Sawbridge.

Mrs. Oram and Capt. Oram have as their guests Miss Hill, Creighton from Austin, Texas, arrived this week to be the guest of her son and daughter for several months. Capt. and Mrs. L. Nachman entertained the 35th Infantry evening bridge club on Thursday. Capt. and Mrs. M. D. Holmes entertained Capt. and Mmes. A. Lacey, and G. Moore at dinner.

Bobbie Richart celebrated his seventh birthday anniversary with a big party asking Janice, Kathleen and Arthur Conrad, Jane Wilder, Peggy Thompson, Jean Williamson, Virginia Rydell, Barbara Milton, Beryl Summers, Jean Blakelock, Dorothy Bonsteel, Mary Beth Richard, Barbara Batchelor, Douglas Holmes, Bobbie Sperry, Jimmie McCallum, Philip Miller, Rosa Milton, Jack Ducat, Junior Devore, David Owen, Jack Owen, Clair Wells, Frederick Beecher, Dick Lacey, Sonny Moore, Charles Hazeltine, Shelby Leisure and Marie Leisure. Mrs. G. D. Thompson and Mrs. T. Simpson were recent hostesses for the Wednesday afternoon bridge club.

The 44th Infantry bridge club was entertained by Mrs. R. H. Silman on Tuesday and by Mrs. W. P. Scobey on Thursday. Mrs. T. N. Horn entertained the 13th Field Artillery bridge.

Capt. and Mrs. R. Ducat gave a dinner on Friday for Majors and Mmes. Richard and Chandler. Major and Mrs. D. G. Richart had guests for dinner Sunday. Capt. and Mrs. M. D. Holmes and G. D. Thompson, Capt. and Mrs. J. R. Urquhart announced the birth of a son July 13.

Mrs. Kiser celebrated her daughter's birthday anniversary with a children's party at the 35th Infantry officers' club pavilion. Those invited for Martha Alice were: Terry Ellis, Dexter Stevens, Elinor Bodell, Minnada Bodell, Jack Bodell, Cynthia and Ruth Venable, Dallas McMurdo, Beryl Summers, Ingene Fritsche, James Fritsche, Eleanor Jones, Patricia Jones, Harrison Dwyer, Marie Leisure, Shelby Leisure, David and Jack Schwartz. Capt. and Mrs. Eisenschmidt was hostess for the 35th Infantry

bridge club. Capt. and Mrs. Ryder were dinner guests of Major and Mrs. A. M. Milton at Fort Shafter on Sunday. Major and Mrs. A. B. Conrad entertained the Schofield Musical at Fort De Russy.

The 8th Field Artillery celebrated its regimental birthday with a picnic on the beach at Haleiwa. Mrs. J. L. Bradley was hostess at a large tea at her quarters in the 44th Infantry on Tuesday.

Mrs. B. A. Bowley gave a tea on Tuesday for Mmes. Dwyer, Stock, Hyde, Oram, Gabler, Spaulding, Burdick, Latson and Edwards.

Major and Mrs. A. B. Conrad entertained with a bridge supper on Tuesday and those from the post were: Majors and Mmes. McMurdo, Kendall and Gillespie. Major and Mrs. A. M. Milton and Major and Mrs. A. B. Conrad were dinner guests of Chaplain and Mrs. George Longbrake on Thursday. Miss Sperry, sister of Lieut. J. R. Sperry, of 17th Cav., arrived on the Matsonia on Tuesday. Mrs. Cliff Andrus and her little daughter and Mrs. Lightfoot are the guests of Lieut. and Mrs. P. A. Noel.

Capt. and Mrs. Worcester had as dinner guests on Wednesday Mr. and Mrs. S. Johnson of Honolulu, Miss Veda Watkins and Mr. and Mrs. Howard Watkins of Arizona. Miss Beatrice Quale of Fort Smith, Ark., and Miss Katiae Moore of Topka, Kan., arrived on the Matsonia to be guests of Lieut. and Mrs. George Cadwell and Miss Regina Quale.

Major and Mrs. D. G. Richart, Lieut. H. Mewshaw and Lieutenant Commander Frellsen were dinner guests of Capt. and Mrs. G. D. Thompson. Major and Mrs. J. Swing entertained at dinner on Friday for Majors and Mmes. Reynolds and McNair, Capt. and Mrs. Mullins, Miss Ryder, Miss Porter, Miss Teggar of Honolulu is house guest of Chaplain and Mrs. J. K. Bodel. On Wednesday Capt. and Mrs. C. R. Jones entertained at a bridge supper for Major and Mrs. Venable, Capt. and Mmes. A. M. Ellis, D. A. Stroh, S. A. Wood and C. N. Stevens.

A number of large bridge parties have been given during the past two weeks. Mrs. Clark P. Chandler entertained over thirey guests; Capt. and Mmes. A. M. Ellis and C. H. Stevens jointly entertained some forty; Capt. and Mrs. J. P. Horan entertained about thirty at bridge; Capt. and Mrs. G. A. Moore had a bridge party for twenty-four; Mrs. Lester Kilgaff had sixteen guests; Capt. and Mrs. F. Bonstel the same, and Major and Mrs. C. Eisenschmidt entertained at bridge for Col. and Mrs. J. Garrard, Majors and Mmes. Driller, Venable, Dwyer, Capt. and Mmes. Sheley, Monroe, Evans, Shutt and Lieut. and Mrs. Nachman.

CAMP STOTSZBURG.

Camp Stotszburg, P. I., Aug. 5, 1921

Capt. and Mrs. Day entertained Capt. and Mrs. M. H. Green and Lieut. and Mrs. O. A. Axelson at dinner Thursday; Lieut. and Mrs. F. Metcalf joined for bridge. Major and Mrs. O. Wagner had dinner Friday for Major G. Mortenson, Capt. E. A. Franklin, Capt. and Mmes. H. B. Gibson, Mrs. G. Guenther and R. A. Isker. Major and Mrs. W. Siney entertained Friday for Brig. Gen. C. G. Treat, Capt. and Mrs. G. B. Ball, Mrs. A. V. Arnold and Mr. J. D. Trent. Major and Mrs. E. H. Hicks had dinner Friday for Capt. and Mrs. Blair, Capt. and Mrs. B. S. Parker, Miss Paula Hicks, Lieuts. O. Tudor, John and Baes.

Mrs. Day was hostess to the Artillery Bridge Club Friday. Present were: Mmes. Ide, Lackey, Hicks, Blair, Greene, Ward, Dawson, Domarest, Hartman, Axelson, Metcalf, Robinson, Taylor, Miss Paula Hicks and Miss Margaret Davies. Lieut. and Mrs. C. W. Lang had dinner Friday for Capt. and Mrs. D. S.

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Columbus, Ohio

Perry, Mrs. Davies, Miss Margaret Davies, Lieuts. H. M. Alexander, and Mrs. H. W. Jones had Col. and Mrs. E. Anderson, Lieut. Col. and Majors. G. E. Reese and S. D. Smith as dinner guests Friday. Lieut. and Mrs. W. R. Sweely entertained at dinner Saturday for their house guest, Miss Jane Eaton, of Manila. Major and Mrs. C. E. Ide entertained at dinner Thursday for Brig. Gen. C. G. Treat, Capt. and Mrs. G. G. Ball. Mrs. A. V. Arnold, Mr. J. D. Treat and Capt. and Mrs. D. D. Demarest, Major and Mrs. H. E. Mann entertained at supper and bridge Saturday for Lieut. Col. and Mmes. R. B. Going, C. E. Reese and A. S. Pendleton. Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Pendleton gave a dinner Thursday for Major and Mrs. H. Mann. Major and Mrs. F. Bockoven and Capt. and Mrs. Roach, Capt. and Mrs. D. Sabini were hosts at a dinner Friday for Major and Mrs. C. E. Ide, Lieut. and Mrs. O. A. Axelson and Lieut. and Mrs. W. S. Robinson.

Lieut. Col. and Mrs. A. S. Pendleton entertained at dinner and bridge Tuesday for Major and Mrs. H. W. Jones, Major and Mrs. J. O. Luckey and Capt. and Mrs. R. B. Trimble. Lieut. and Mrs. M. A. Hicks entertained at dinner Tuesday for Capt. and Mrs. D. Sabini.

Lieut. Col. and Mrs. C. E. Reese entertained at dinner Wednesday for Brig. Gen. C. G. Treat, Mrs. A. V. Arnold, Mr. J. D. Treat, Majora and Mrs. C. E. Ide, and Capt. and Mrs. G. Ball. Lieut. and Mrs. C. W. Long entertained at dinner Wednesday for Lieut. and Mrs. Boniface Campbell. Capt. and Mrs. D. Sabini had Capt. and Mrs. Blair as dinner guests, Wednesday.

Mrs. C. E. Sims and Mrs. F. Metcalf were hostesses at the bridge club Wednesday evening, four tables playing. Present, Capt. and Mmes. Day, Perry, Roach, Parker, Hammond, Capt. Blair, Miss Paula Hicks, Lieut. and Mrs. Maurice A. Hicks, Capt. C. E. Sims, Lieut. F. Metcalf,

Questions and Answers

(Continued from page 60.)

E. S. B. asks: (1) When will the graduates of the C.A.C. School, Nautical Dept. (deck course), be appointed as second mates of U.S.A.M.P.S.? (2) Are there any vacancies in the Mine Planter Service? (3) If not, what steps will be taken to keep the graduates in trim for immediate sea service? (4) What number of warrant officers is authorized in U.S.A.M.P. Service? (5) May the warrant officers of U.S.A.M.P. Service be assigned to duty on U.S.A. transports?

Answer: (1) Unknown. (2) One second mate, but the results of examination will probably be that a first mate will be demoted to fill it. (3) Not yet determined, but will be announced when it is. (4) One master, one first mate, one second mate, one chief engineer and one assistant engineer for each A.M.P. in the Service at present composed of thirteen vessels. (5) The surplus caused by the reduction of the A.M.P.S. from nineteen vessels to thirteen has been reported to the Q.M.G. for assignment. Their status is not changed, they being with the Q.M.C. for duty on such vessels as the Q.M.G. may decide—transports, harbor boats, etc.

H. R. B. asks: Is a non-commissioned officer of the Infantry branch detailed on special duty with the Auditor of the Finance Department entitled to special duty pay as assistant to the division property auditor?

Answer: No; the act of June 4 repeals the provisions for extra duty pay, and specialist pay is provided for privates and privates 1st class only.

D. J. M. asks: I am a sergeant in the Infantry, Camp Benning. I understand the Infantry drills thoroughly and am desirous of a position as instructor in the R.O.T.C. for the coming season. Will there be such vacancies in the coming year? If so, through which channels do I file application and what date should this application be rendered?

Answer: Make your desire known to The Adjutant General.

C. A. S. asks: In the event that Congress reduces the Navy base pay after I transfer to the Reserves, what effect will same have on my status in the F.N.R.?

Answer: This will depend upon the language of the pay law. It is not expected that Congress will reduce the base pay, but fix a higher base than that may include part of the emergency increase.

F. J. D. asks: (1) I have about eighteen years' service. When do you think I will be able to re-enlist? (2) What is meant in G.O. 39, W.D., Aug. 11, "Allotment of Men, General Recruiting Service," under Corps Area and Field?

Answer: (1) The enlisted strength having fallen to 149,000, recruiting has been ordered resumed. New regulations are now being issued. (2) For re-establishing of recruiting activities, a personnel is required, and for this purpose the allotments for R.C.S. are made in G.O. 39.

W. R. S. asks: Warrant officers wear the same uniform as officers except bars, etc. Do they wear the Sam Browne belt?

Answer: They do not wear the Sam Browne belt, as this is a distinctive mark of the commissioned officer.

E. L. L. asks: Was discharged as captain, U.S. Army, on Jan. 29, 1919. Re-enlisted March 18, 1919; will be discharged March 17, 1922; do I get the \$90 bonus upon discharge or upon re-enlisting in 1922?

Answer: Neither; your re-enlistment was before the approval of the act of June 4, 1920.

W. D. W. asks: Can an enlisted man in the U.S. Navy with sixteen or more years' naval service, at the discretion of the Secretary of the Navy, transfer to the Fleet Naval Reserve?

Answer: After sixteen years' naval service, if he is then entitled to an honorable discharge, he may be transferred in lieu of discharge. Application must be approved by Bureau of Navigation.

H. L. H. asks: I have seen quoted a number of times the statement that "an army moves on its belly," and each time it is credited to Napoleon. This quotation is gainsaid by a number of French officers, and it is not in my copy of "Napoleon's Maxims of War." Can you tell me where it can be found?

Answer: The origin of this quotation, like many others used by various peoples of various tongues, is not known for a certainty. Rev. James Wood, editor of Nuttall's Standard Dictionary, in his Dictionary of Quotations, ascribes it (with a question mark) to Frederick the Great, as follows: "An army, like a serpent, goes on its belly."

OLD TIMER.—There is, so far, nothing to indicate how Congress is disposed toward the graded retirement bill for the Army. "An honest and faithful service of twenty years in the Army entitles a soldier to admission to the Soldiers' Home, Washington, D.C.," says A.R. 178. Nothing is said about deducting for furloughs.

L. W. B.—Victory buttons are now available for issue through organization commanders to all persons remaining in the Service, entitled thereto. Gratuitous issue of duplicate buttons is authorized to enlisted men in the Service, and sale at cost price (nineteen cents silver, two cents bronze) to officers, Army nurses, warrant officers and field clerks upon satisfactory evidence that the original was lost or rendered unfit without fault of person to whom originally issued. Man who was discharged May 18, 1920, and re-enlisted June 3, 1920, should apply through the channel for a determination of the question as to whether by his discharge on May 18, his "active service terminated prior to approval of the act of May 18," and as a result such discharge deprived him of the back pay increase from Jan. 1, 1920, provided for in that act. His re-enlistment on June 3, 1920, placed him on the May 18 rates to end of his enlistment while he continues in the grade held by him June 4.

RESERVE COMMISSION.—If the gentleman to whom you refer holds a commission he is entitled to be called by the title of his grade. Volunteer officers of the Civil War and Spanish War, by virtue of special legislation, have a right to use the title of the highest commissioned rank held by them in war. Congress has not seen fit to extend a similar right to emergency officers of the World War, although these former officers are referred to by their war titles as an act of courtesy.

F. J. C.—The provision of the act of June 4, 1920, authorizing pay of warrant officer retired for certain retired enlisted men who held emergency commissions does not confer warrant grade or title; it is merely a matter of pay.

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